

Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; [\$107,496,000] *\$110,070,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004*).

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181) provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from Revested Oregon and California grant lands and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., as amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act applies to all public lands that include the O&C grant lands by definition (§103(e)). However, §701(b) of *FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1701)* note) provides that if any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the *O&C Act* and *Coos Bay Wagon Road Act*, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR grand lands in western Oregon.

The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), Relates to the disposition of funds from the CBWR grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594), Provides for the protection of timber from fire, disease, and insects.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) authorizes stabilized payments to O&C and CBWR Counties for 2001 through 2006. Each county that received at least one payment during the eligibility period (1986-1999) will receive an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50-percent payments and safety net payments made for the years of the eligibility period. The payments will be adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Public Land Order 5490, dated February 12, 1975, reserved all public lands in and west of Range 8 East of the Willamette Meridian and all lands within that area which hereinafter become public lands for multiple use management, including sustained yield of forest resources in connection with intermingled revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act (P.L. 108-148)- Authorized the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous fuel reduction projects on federal land in wildland-urban interface areas and on certain other federal lands using expedited procedures.

Forest Counties Payments Committee Term Extension (P.L. 108-319) - Extends the term of the advisory committee on the forest counties payments until September 30, 2007, to coincide with the expiration date of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act.

Land Conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon (P.L. 108-206) - Authorized conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, of approximately 68.8 acres of BLM- managed land in Douglas County in order to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.

Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996, P.L. 104-134.

1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, P.L. 105-83.

Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999, P.L. 105-277.

2000 Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-113.

2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-291.

2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-63.

2004 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, P.L. 108-108.

2005 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, P.L. 108-447.

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181)

Provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from the Revested Oregon and California grant lands and the Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands located in western Oregon.

The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753)

Relates to the disposition of funds from the CBWR grant lands.

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594)

Provides for the protection of timber from fire, disease, and insects.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702, 1701 note)

Applies to all "public lands" that include the O&C grant lands by definition (§103(e)). However, §701(b) provides that if any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and the CBWR Act insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR grant lands in western Oregon.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393)

Authorizes stabilized payments to O&C and CBWR counties for 2001 through 2006. Each county that received at least one payment during the eligibility period (1986-1999) will receive an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50-percent payments and safety net payments made for the years of the eligibility period. The payments will be adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2004 Actual		2005 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2006 Budget Request		Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2005	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Oregon and California Grant Lands	984	105,358	999	107,497	0	+2,492	+24	+81	1,023	110,070	+24	+2,573
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition	4	293	4	291	0	+11	0	0	4	302	0	+11
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition	4	293	4	291	0	11	0	0	4	302	0	+11
Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance	104	10,777	103	10,619	0	287	0	-3	103	10,903	0	+284
Operations	20	2,020	19	1,994	0	59	0	0	19	2,053	0	+59
Annual Maintenance	79	7,667	79	7,550	0	228	0	-3	79	7,775	0	+225
Deferred Maintenance	5	1,090	5	1,075	0	0	0	0	5	1,075	0	0
Western Oregon Resources Management	849	86,376	868	88,775	0	2,172	32	5,745	900	96,692	+32	+7,917
Forest Management	274	24,823	281	23,893	0	690	13	2,940	294	27,523	+13	+3,630
Reforestation & Forest Development	203	24,756	203	24,474	0	492	0	-180	203	24,786	0	+312
Other Forest Resources	361	35,660	361	35,322	0	962	10	1,485	371	37,769	+10	+2,447
Resource Management Planning	11	1,137	23	5,086	0	28	9	1,500	32	6,614	+9	+1,528

Bureau of Land Management**2006 Budget Justifications**

Western Oregon Information & Data Systems	13	2,175	13	2,151	0	22	0	0	13	2,173	0	+22
Information Systems Operation & Maintenance	13	2,175	13	2,151	0	22	0	0	13	2,173	0	+22
									0	0	0	0
Jobs-in-the-Woods	14	5,737	11	5,661	0	0	-8	-5,661	3	0	-8	-5,661

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES
(dollars in thousands)

	2005 Budget Change	2005 Revised Change	2006 Change
2005 Pay Raise	+392	+387	+661
Amount of pay raise absorbed	[392]	[1,442]	0
2006 Pay Raise			+1,412
Amount of pay raise absorbed			0
These adjustments are for an additional amount needed in 2006 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.5 percent pay increases effective in January 2005 (\$661) and the additional costs of funding for an estimated 2.3 percent January 2006 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series (\$1,412).			

	2005 Budget	2005 Revised	2006 Change
One Less Payday			-345
This adjustment reflects the decreased costs resulting from the fact that there is one less payday in 2006 than in 2005.			
Health Costs	+0		+765
This adjustment is for changes in the Federal government's share of the cost of health insurance coverage for Federal employees. The increase is estimated at 11 percent, the average increase for the past few years.			
Total Uncontrollable Costs Absorbed			0
Total Uncontrollable Costs Funded			+2,492

APPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION

The Oregon and California grant lands appropriation provides for management of the revested O&C Railroad grant lands and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands. This appropriation supports all four of the mission goals for the Department's Strategic Plan (Resource Protection, Resource Use, Recreation, and Serve Communities) by managing the lands for forest diversity and sustainability while providing an array of multiple-use benefits and services to local communities and the public (see discussion under each activity and subactivity). As mandated by the *O&C Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181)*, these lands are managed for timber production under the principle of sustained yield. Activities focus on forest management including commodity production; watershed health and productivity (including soil and water restoration projects); wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement; recreation opportunities; cultural resources protection; and infrastructure maintenance.

BLM LANDS IN WESTERN OREGON (ACRES)	
BLM-managed Lands	
O&C Grant Lands	2,084,800
CBWR Lands	74,500
Public Domain Lands	239,500
Subtotal	2,397,800
U.S. Forest Service-managed Lands	
Converted O&C Lands	462,700
Special O&C Lands	29,700
Subtotal	492,400

O&C grant lands, CBWR lands, and intermingled public domain lands comprise 2.4 million acres that are managed with this appropriation. Resources on public domain land (10 percent of the area) are managed under the provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. Programs conducted on certain O&C grant lands within National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service and managed with U.S. Forest Service funds. However, receipts generated from U.S. Forest Service activities on these lands are returned to the BLM.

The O&C appropriation has five major budget activities that are summarized below. These

activities fund the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan and support resource activities on the O&C and CBWR grant lands under the BLM's jurisdiction.

- **Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition** - Provides for the acquisition of easements, road-use agreements for timber site access, and the design of access roads for general resource management purposes. No new additional funding has been requested for or appropriated to the construction component of this account for the past several years. The most recent funding received was emergency supplemental funding for flood damage repair work in 1996 and 1997. Major new construction projects are currently being funded through the BLM's Construction appropriation.
- **Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance** - Provides for maintenance activities for the transportation system, office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites. Efforts are focused on maintaining the

transportation system that is necessary for effective implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. Road maintenance activities help to ameliorate the negative impacts of poor road conditions on aquatic and fisheries resources, including salmon populations and other resident and anadromous fish populations in the Northwest. Funding will continue to be directed toward the highest-priority deferred maintenance projects, consistent with the BLM's 5-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan.

- **Western Oregon Resources Management** – Provides for preparing, offering, and administering timber sales; maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation and restoration techniques; managing wildlife habitat; and maintaining and improving water and air quality. In 2006, the BLM plans to continue efforts on the revisions to the six western Oregon RMPs while at the same time continuing implementation of activities as outlined under the Northwest Forest Plan.
- **Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems** - Provides for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of the automated data support systems required for the management of the O&C grant lands. The focus of this program is to make data operational for monitoring and adaptive management and for developing activity plans, such as timber sales and habitat management plans.
- **Jobs-in-the-Woods** - The Jobs-in-the-Woods (JITW) program was established 1995 as a temporary program to provide for displaced timber workers affected by the reduction of timber sales in the Pacific Northwest. Restoration activities and jobs are being funded through Title II of the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. Timber sale activity and late successional reserve thinnings are increasing local jobs as well. For these reasons, the Jobs-in-the-Woods program is proposed for elimination in 2006. The increased funding that is requested for Other Resources Management will partially offset the programmatic on-the-ground impact of eliminating the program by continuing some of the restoration work currently performed through the JITW program.

THE NORTHWEST FOREST PLAN



The BLM manages 2.4 million acres of land in western Oregon – lands that are managed under the Northwest Forest Plan. Twenty-two percent (500,000 acres) are available for timber harvest. In 2004, the BLM offered 140.0 million board feet for sale on these lands.

Since 1994, the BLM has implemented the NWF Plan in western Oregon and northern California, and has achieved significant accomplishments. The focus of this section is the O&C appropriation which funds activities only in western Oregon. Note that the timber targets and accomplishments displayed in the following table are for BLM-managed lands in both western Oregon and northern California, even though timber activities in northern California are funded by other appropriations. The rest of this discussion will focus on the O&C programs of western Oregon.

A sustainable level of timber sales and other forest products has been and continues to be, an important goal of the NWF Plan. The long-term timber target, or Allowable Sale Quantity, of the NWF Plan was set at 211 MMBF for BLM-managed lands in western Oregon (see table below). Shortly after the implementation of

the NWF Plan, 211 MMBF of timber were offered for sale. However, court injunctions and implementation of the Plan's requirement to "survey and manage" certain rare species identified in the NWF Plan greatly reduced the BLM's ability to offer timber sales beginning in 1999 and continuing to the present. An average of 64 MMBF (less than 30 percent of the ASQ) was offered from 1999 to 2001. This reduction in timber sales offered was due to litigation on the NWF Plan. Following that, the ASQ was reduced from 211 MMBF to 203 MMBF for western Oregon. The BLM offered 56.4 MMBF in 2001, 162.5 MMBF in 2002, 162.7 MMBF in FY 2003, and 140 MMBF in FY 2004. The estimated output will be 185 MMBF for 2005 comprised of 168 MMBF of ASQ sales and 17 MMBF of Late-Successional Reserve sales in partial fulfillment of the Settlement Agreement addressed below in this section. The estimated output for FY 2006 will be 220 MMBF comprised of 189 MMBF of ASQ sales and 31 MMBF of LSR sales thereby increasing the fulfillment of the Settlement Agreement expectations. Oregon's increased timber sale capability in FY 2005 is directed towards LSR commercial thinning. Three changes to the NWFP, Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements on Survey and Manage, Aquatic Conservation Strategy, and the treatment of Port-Orford cedar are expected to increase efficiencies by allowing the BLM to use a wider variety of silvicultural and harvest prescriptions thereby enabling the BLM to produce the ASQ as outlined in the Northwest Forest Plan. At the current time, litigation is preventing the BLM from capitalizing on the efficiencies gained from these EISs. It is not known when the litigation will conclude or the outcome.

BLM NWF PLAN TIMBER TARGETS (MMBF)

Year	Allowable Sale Quantity for 1997-2005			Volume Offered		
	OR	CA	Total	OR	CA	Total
1995	118	15	133	127.3	22.8	150.1
1996	180	2.5	182.5	189.7	5.8	195.5
1997	211	2.5	213.5	212.0	10.2	222.2
1998	211	2.5	213.5	257.5	0.4	257.9
1999	203	2.5	205.5	61.7	3.1	64.8
2000	203	2.5	205.5	69.2	0.7	69.9
2001	203	1.0	204	56.4	0.1	56.4
2002	203	1.0	204	162.5	0.4	162.5
2003	203	1.0	204	162.7	0.0	162.7
2004	203	1.0	204	140.0	0.1	140.1
2005 est.	203	1.0	204	185.0	0.8	185.8
2006 est.	203	1.0	204	220.0	0.8	220.8

*Note: Timber volumes are displayed for BLM-lands in California that are managed under the NWF Plan, even though these activities are funded by other BLM appropriations and not the O&C appropriation. * FY2006 volume estimate includes 203 MMBF ASQ set by the Northwest Forest Plan plus an additional 17 MMBF to partially meet the terms of the settlement agreement in the AFRC v. Clarke lawsuit.*

One of the economic components of the NWF Plan, the Jobs-in-the-Woods program, was designed to accomplish ecosystem restoration and provide jobs in timber-dependent communities. Since this program was established as a temporary measure and other funding sources are available for the activities performed through this program, the program is proposed for elimination in 2006.

The NWF Plan promotes and protects old-growth dependent species, primarily with a system of Late Successional Reserves (LSR) that comprise 30 percent of BLM and U.S. Forest Service forestlands in the region. These areas, in combination with the other land use allocations and management direction, will maintain a functional, interactive late-successional and old-growth forest ecosystem in the long-term. These LSRs are designed to serve as habitat for species that depend on late-successional and old-growth ecosystems, such as the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet. Timber harvest is conducted in these areas only to promote development of late-successional characteristics in younger stands within the LSRs. In an effort

to identify measures that could accelerate the development of old-growth characteristics and to better understand these reserves, the BLM has completed LSR assessments for all of these areas. These assessments are required before beginning any management activities, such as prescribed burning or thinning of overstocked stands. The BLM has begun implementing recommendations from the LSR assessments, including the thinning of younger stands to accelerate attainment of old-growth characteristics (See the Forest Management program for 2006).

Monitoring is an important component of the NWF Plan and has been accomplished by both Federal and non-Federal entities. Monitoring includes random visits to selected timber sales and restoration projects. Results have consistently shown 95 percent compliance with NWF Plan requirements for resource protection. Effectiveness monitoring evaluates whether a management action has achieved the desired goals designed by interagency teams of scientists to meet the NWF Plan requirement for northern spotted owls, marbled murrelets, and aquatic systems. Results of effectiveness monitoring are considered to be preliminary because changes in ecological processes will likely take decades to achieve, as will measurable monitoring results.

The NWF Plan was designed to achieve a balance between environmental protection and predictable and sustainable production of commodities, principally timber. Despite the balanced objectives identified by the NWF Plan, timber sale activities continue to be subjected to significant administrative appeals and litigation. Responding to these actions has increased costs of all management activities under the NWF Plan. As a result, the Federal agencies have not yet achieved the balance envisioned by the Plan. The BLM continues to strive to meet these objectives, along with the objectives of other policies and laws, such as the National Fire Plan, the National Energy Policy, and the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act* within a complex setting of legal challenges.

Settlement Agreement – In 2003, The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, and the American Forest Resource Council (AFRC) and the Association of O&C Counties agreed to settle a long standing lawsuit AFRC et al v. Clarke (BLM), which revolved around the alleged inappropriate application of reserves and wildlife viability standards to Oregon and California Railroad lands. The key points of the agreement are:

1. The BLM will annually offer the full NWF Plan probable sale quantity of 203 MMBF for BLM within the Matrix Land Use Allocation of the NWF Plan and 100 MMBF in the LSR land use allocation of the NWF Plan, contingent on the availability of funding.
2. Contingent on funding, the BLM will revise its Resource Management Plans for its Coos Bay, Eugene, Lakeview, Medford, Roseburg, and Salem Districts, by 2008, and will consider in such revisions an alternative which will not create any reserves on O&C lands except as required to avoid jeopardy under the Endangered Species Act. All plan revisions shall be consistent with the O&C Act as interpreted by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. The intent in revising the plans is to meet the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and create more legally defensible plans that would support a sustained offering of the new ASQ.
3. The BLM and USFS will propose research and demonstration projects and evaluate alternative silvicultural practices in the three NWF Plan Adaptive Management Areas

which were created in the NWF Plan to foster innovative methods for forest management, community collaboration, and technical applications. One Adaptive Management Area will have a proposed project that tests the Multi-Resource Land Allocation Model, which looks at the impacts of a light timber harvest (all age thinning) instead of reserves.

The BLM demonstrates its commitment to the Settlement Agreement with the 2006 funding increase request in the Forest Management, Other Forest Resources Management, and Resource Management Planning programs.

O&C REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

O&C timber receipts are derived from the harvest of timber on the O&C grant lands, the CBWR grant lands, intermingled public domain and O&C grant lands under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service. Since 1998, the BLM has deposited the proceeds from timber sales of *Section 2001(k) of P.L. 104-134*, and corresponding replacement volumes, into the Pipeline Fund. Timber receipts in 2002 and 2003 were well below recent averages due to legal challenges to the NWF Plan. Resolution of these challenges should result in an increase in timber sale receipts, as demonstrated by the 2004 receipt level.

Timber Receipts from O&C and CBWR Lands (Million \$)					
	2002	2003	2004	2005 est.	2006 est.
O&C Grant Lands					
Regular Sales	11.0	4.7	10.8	17.4	31.2
Salvage Sales	3.4	4.4	4.3	6.0	10.8
Subtotal	14.4	9.1	16.5	23.4	42.0
CBWR Lands					
Regular Sales	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9
Salvage Sales	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4
Subtotal	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.3
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund					
Regular Sales	0.3	2.4	6.6	4.6	7.1
Total Receipts	14.8	11.5	23.4	28.7	50.4

TIMBER SALE PIPELINE RESTORATION FUND

The Pipeline Fund was established under *Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under *Section 2001(k) of the FY 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog.

for recreation projects on BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

DEPOSITS AND EXPENDITURES, TIMBER SALE PIPELINE RESTORATION FUND (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1998	38,193	38,193	4,474	4,474
1999	0	38,193	9,931	14,405
2000	0	38,193	8,288	22,693
2001	3,677	41,870	7,558	30,251
2002	563	42,433	5,495	35,746
2003	3,070	45,503	5,270	41,016
2004	7,919	53,422	2,827	43,843
2005 est.	4,600	58,022	6,300	50,143
2006 est.	7,100	65,122	6,300	57,443

Significant progress has been made in western Oregon to address the recreation project backlog. By the close of 2005, the BLM will have completed \$13.0 million in backlog maintenance work at 43 recreation sites. The principal focuses are maintenance of existing facilities, critical safety needs, and meeting the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. For example, the BLM has spent considerable effort renovating water and sewer systems, replacing restrooms, improving parking areas, and adapting existing recreation sites for handicapped visitors.

The other 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund is used specifically to prepare timber sales, including all necessary environmental inventories and analyses, sale layout, timber cruise, and contract costs. Upon completion of these requirements, a sale is officially prepared and placed "on-the-shelf" in anticipation of being offered for sale. By the close of 2005, the BLM will have expended \$37.1 million from the Pipeline Fund and offered approximately 257 MMBF.

The BLM annually provides to the Appropriations Committees a report on the expenditures made from the Pipeline Fund for timber sales and recreation projects, revenues received into the Pipeline Fund from timber sales, and timber sale preparation and recreation maintenance project work.

PAYMENTS TO THE O&C COUNTIES

PAYMENT TO WESTERN OREGON COUNTIES (MILLION \$)			
Year	O&C Lands	CBWR Lands	Total Payment
1994	\$78.6	\$0.6	\$79.2
1995	75.8	0.6	76.4
1996	73.0	0.6	73.6
1997	70.3	0.6	70.8
1998	67.5	0.5	68.0
1999	64.7	0.5	65.2
2000	61.9	0.5	62.4
2001	0	0	0
2002	108.7	1.0	109.7
2003	109.6	1.0	110.6
2004	110.9	1.0	111.9
2005	112.3	1.0	113.3
2006	113.5	1.0	114.5
2007	114.7	1.0	115.7

Notes: The payments for 2002 - 2006 under SRSCSDA are estimated using the same inflation factor used for the 2001 payment (made in 2002). These payments will be actually made to the Counties shortly after the end of the Fiscal Year. Also, this data include Title II funds that are retained by BLM for county projects.

Timber harvest levels have dropped significantly from the historical levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The traditional payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937, U.S.C. 43 1181f, (50 Stat. 876, Title II)* were modified to account for these declines and provide fiscal predictability to the O&C counties. The most recent modification is the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*. This Act provides a payment formula based on the average of the highest three county payments from 1986 through 1999. Payments for CBWR grant lands are also included in the special payment to the western Oregon counties. Payments are adjusted upward each year at the rate of one-half of the Consumer Price Index for the preceding year. Under this formula, which is effective through 2006, payments are stabilized and made independent of harvest and receipt levels.

Within this new county payment formula, the Act provides that 80 to 85 percent of the payment goes directly to the counties for uses similar to any other county funds. The remaining 15 to 20 percent of the payment amount is earmarked for two types of projects: restoration (including watershed restoration, forest road maintenance, and road decommissioning or obliteration) and other county uses connected with BLM lands

(including reimbursement for search, rescue, and other emergency services; reimbursement for expenses related to community service on Federal lands; or purchase of conservation easements). Each year the counties are able to elect the portion of their total payment (between 15 and 20 percent) that will be dedicated to these projects, and each year the counties will determine the portion that will be allotted to either restoration or other county projects. In 2004, BLM will work collaboratively with five western Oregon Resource Advisory Committees, which have reviewed 600 projects to date and recommended 325 restoration projects for implementation, worth approximately \$24.0 million. An example of an approved Title II watershed restoration project is the Galesville Late Successional Reserve Enhancement & Small Diameter Removal project in Medford, Oregon. This project is designed to accelerate

the development of late successional habitat by reducing tree densities within overstocked stands. The project will also test the feasibility and cost effectiveness of removing small and marginally commercial material from the forest stand while improving forest health and reducing hazardous fuels conditions.

Receipts from public domain lands within the O&C grant lands are distributed to the State of Oregon (4 percent), the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury (20 percent), and the Reclamation Fund (76 percent).

HEALTHY FORESTS INITIATIVE AND FOREST MANAGEMENT IN WESTERN OREGON

The President identified several areas that need to be addressed through implementation of his Healthy Forests initiative that should continue to be a focus in 2006. In addition to recognizing that forests and rangelands in the west are threatened by deteriorating land health in the west, another key message was the promise to balance old growth protection and production of a dependable, sustainable level of timber harvest in the Pacific Northwest.

Forest management and restoration activities on these lands are funded primarily by three accounts: the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (a permanent operating fund), and the Pipeline Fund (another permanent operating fund). The O&C appropriation is discussed in this chapter and the two operating funds are discussed in Chapter XII.

Activity: Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition

ACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

Subactivity		2004	2005	Uncontrollable & Related Changes	Program	2006	Inc(+)
		Actual Amount	Enacted Amount	(+/-) Amount	Changes	Budget Request Amount	Dec(-) from 2005 Amount
Construction	\$	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition	\$	293	291	+11	0	302	+11
	FTE	4	4	0	0	4	0
Total Dollars	\$	293	291	+11	0	302	+11
	FTE	4	4	0	0	4	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Funding in this program is used to acquire lands or interests in lands necessary to support resource management programs and for the construction of building facilities and other infrastructure on the public lands in the Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) area of western Oregon.

The primary output funded by this program is the number of acquisitions of land or interest in land completed (See "O&C Acquisition Management Performance Summary" at that end of this program discussion). Lands or interests in lands are acquired by the BLM through purchase, donation, exchange, or condemnation by eminent domain (authorized for access rights only and used as a means of last resort), as authorized under Section 205 of FLPMA.

The Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition program supports the Department's Strategic Plan by providing for public recreation, management of resources to protect wildlife habitat and enhance public benefit, and to protect private and public resources and property.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2006 budget request Western Oregon Acquisition is \$302,000 and 4 FTE.

The majority of public lands administered by the BLM in western Oregon are intermingled with private lands in a checkerboard pattern, which creates particular problems with respect to access. Access is the legal and physical right to use another party's property in order to reach a particular place or area. It is estimated that there are nearly 5,000 separate tracts of public land in the O&C area which require some form of access for proper management. Many of these tracts continue to be isolated from management and public use due to the lack of adequate legal access.

Access to public lands has become increasingly important to the successful implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. The 2006 program will focus on the priority acquisition needs of field operating units, including access for forest management, transportation development, watershed and riparian restoration projects, and public access for recreational activities, including hunting, fishing, and hiking.

Escalating land values and property owner attitudes in western Oregon have a direct effect on the cost of BLM acquisitions; therefore, the budget amount will fund only the highest priority needs. Expenditures include surveys, appraisals, environmental and title clearance, and payment of consideration. In 2006, the BLM plans to complete ten acquisitions, allowing the BLM to meet Northwest Forest Plan objectives for restoration of at-risk riparian areas and priority watersheds, restoring plant and animal habitat, and providing a sustainable timber harvest level. Acquisitions are completed upon the acceptance of title by the Department of Justice.

The BLM continues to participate in fish and wildlife habitat restoration projects through state and local partnership efforts, such as the Governor of Oregon's Coastal Salmon initiative. Without the acquisition of adequate rights over private lands, long-term monitoring, protection, and fish habitat restoration for species listed under the Endangered Species Act are at serious risk.

2004 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM acquired 10 (ten) perpetual easements in 2004, providing access and management opportunities for nearly 2,500 acres of O&C lands in western Oregon which had previously been isolated.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

Major accomplishments planned for 2005 included the acquisition of 11 (eleven) easements to improve forest management capability and to provide adequate legal public access.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2006 PROGRAM CHANGES**2006 PROGRAM CHANGES**

	2006 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	302	0
FTE	4	0

The 2006 budget request for Western Oregon Acquisition is \$302,000 and 4 FTE, a \$0 program change from the 2005 funding level.

O&C ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Serve Communities							
Intermediate Outcome Goal 4: Promote respect for private property.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Land Conveyances: Increase the acreage of approved land disposals and conveyances completed (excluding Alaska) (SP: Non-Key)	99,400	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	100,000
Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:	2003 Actual	2004 Planned: Revised Final	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2008 Long Term Target
Process Land Acquisitions through Purchase/Donation (number)	11	18	10	10	10	0	10

*Measure changed from acres reported in FY01 to "Number of Cases Completed in FY02."

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

ACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

Subactivity		2004 Actual Amount	2005 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2006 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2005 Amount
Operations	\$	2,020	1,994	+59	0	2,053	+59
	FTE	20	19	0	0	19	0
Annual Maintenance	\$	7,667	7,550	+228	-3	7,775	+225
	FTE	79	79	0	0	79	0
Deferred Maintenance	\$	1,090	1,075	0	0	1,075	0
	FTE	5	5	0	0	5	0
Total Dollars	\$	10,777	10,619	+287	-3	10,903	+284
	FTE	104	103	0	0	103	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

BLM facilities in western Oregon include administrative sites, large visitor centers, radio repeater buildings, restrooms, warehouses, storage structures, maintenance shops, greenhouses, recreation sites, as well as roads, and bridges. The increase in public land use over the last decade has required the BLM to relocate and upgrade many of its facilities in order to reduce health and safety risks, meet environmental requirements, or comply with building codes and standards.

The Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program improves the condition of facilities and the transportation system by performing preventative and corrective maintenance to a standard that protects resource values, meets public health and safety standards, and protects the public's investment. The BLM will continue to conduct condition assessments on facilities and transportation systems to identify annual and deferred maintenance needs.

The types of facilities maintained by the BLM in western Oregon include the following:

- **Buildings and Administrative Facilities** - In western Oregon, the BLM maintains 52 administrative sites and 425 BLM-owned buildings, including office buildings, greenhouses, small radio repeater buildings, and well houses. Included in these facilities are 71 water systems, 113 sewer systems, 63 administrative sites, and 46 electrical distribution systems.
- **Recreation Sites** - The principal goal of recreation site maintenance is to protect visitor safety and resource values at 126 recreation sites in western Oregon. In 2005, the program will continue to provide garbage disposal, service sanitation facilities, safe drinking water, as well as repair and maintain facilities, and mitigate hazards. The BLM has 11 recreation sites in western Oregon participating in the Recreation Fee program. It is estimated that \$660,000 from fee collections will be returned to these sites in 2005 to address critical maintenance needs.
- **Transportation** - The western Oregon transportation system consists of 18,000 miles of roads (3,000 miles of timber hauling roads involve reciprocal maintenance agreements with private parties including 131 miles designated as Back Country Byways), 324 miles of trails, and two airstrips, along with related structures, including 353 bridges, 488 major culverts, 2 dams, and multiple retaining walls and subsurface drainage systems. Maintenance work will be completed on high-priority roads, trails, and bridges that are essential to ensure an acceptable level of public safety, management access for fire protection and the ability to carry out the management objectives of Resource Management Plans. Most system roads, trails, and airstrips used by the public are maintained using appropriated funds. Timber haul roads, or "fee roads," are maintained using road maintenance fees that are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund for road maintenance.

**Use of Performance and Cost Management Data
in the Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) Transportation and Facilities Maintenance
Program**

BLM made extensive use of cost management data during the competitive sourcing study of the facilities and transportation maintenance programs in Oregon and Washington. The completed competitive sourcing study was used and cost management data was integral in the development of the submittal for the Most Efficient Organization (MEO) and the government cost estimate. Savings in the range of 20% are anticipated as a result of the study.

The Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program supports the Recreation mission goal in the Department's Strategic Plan, by ensuring a quality experience and enjoyment of recreation resources on BLM-managed lands and waters. This program also supports the Serve Communities mission goal by improving public safety and security and protecting public resources from damage. Key intermediate outcome measures of performance include increasing the number of recreation sites in good or fair condition (See the O&C Transportation and Facilities Management Performance Summary at the end of the Deferred Maintenance subactivity).

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Operations

SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2004 Actual Amount	2005 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2006 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2005 Amount
\$(000)	2,020	1,994	+59	0	2,053	+59
FTE	20	19	0	0	19	0

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2006 budget request for the Operations program is \$2,053,000 and 19 FTE.

The BLM manages 126 recreation sites in western Oregon, 11 of which participate in the Department's Recreation Fee program

Operations funds in 2005 will be used to support operational costs at BLM recreation sites if either no fee is charged or collections are insufficient to cover such costs. These costs include utilities (electricity, water and sewage), fuel, janitorial services, window cleaning, rodent and pest control, grounds upkeep, and waste management, including the cost of personnel. Funding is not used for salary costs to manage the facilities.

The Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program supports the Recreation mission goal from the Department's Strategic Plan, by ensuring a quality experience and enjoyment of recreation resources on BLM-managed lands and waters. This program also supports the Serve Communities mission goal by improving public safety and security and protecting public resources from damage. Key intermediate outcome measures of performance include increasing the number of recreation sites in fair or good condition (see the performance summary at that end of the Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) Deferred Maintenance program discussion).

2004 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2004, examples of the major accomplishments in the Operations program for recreation sites in western Oregon include the following:

- Potable water systems at several of our larger campgrounds and day use sites (Loon Lake, Hyatt Lake, Susan Creek, Shotgun Creek, Whitaker Creek, Fisherman's Bend, and Wildwood) are maintained to provide safe drinking water and other potable water for personal facilities (restrooms w/showers and cooking needs). These facilities are used frequently and are maintained daily to assure compliance with the Clean Water Act. The public usage at these high use recreation sites from June thru September is over 500,000 visitors. These sites maintain very high standards for cleanliness to the public using the facilities. The Bureau has received many public comments complimenting BLM's attention to detail and our high standards for cleanliness of the facilities.
- The Operational maintenance program provided routine cleaning and garbage services to the 126 recreation sites operated by the BLM in western Oregon.
- This program provided materials and supplies for all recreation facilities in western Oregon to accomplish their mission of keeping the sites clean and serviceable for public users.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2005, significant program accomplishments within the Operations program will include:

- Meeting the operational needs for clean, quality recreational facilities that meet the expectations of a continually growing number of visitors.
- Providing utilities, fuel, janitorial services, window cleaning, rodent and pest control, grounds upkeep, and sanitation-waste management for 128 recreation sites in western Oregon.
- Provide materials and supplies for the upkeep of all recreation facilities in western Oregon.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2006 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	2,053	59
FTE	19	0

The 2006 budget request for the Operations program is \$2,053,000 and 19 FTE, a program change of +\$59,000 and no FTE from the 2005 level.

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance

SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2004 Actual Amount	2005 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2006 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2005 Amount
\$(000)	7,667	7,550	+228	-3	7,775	+225
FTE	79	79	0	0	79	0

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2006 budget request for the Annual Maintenance program is \$7,775,000 and 79 FTE.

Annual maintenance activities focus on facilities, access roads, and bridges that receive the greatest public use; roads needed for administrative purposes; roads causing the greatest environmental damage due to sedimentation and runoff; and roads with changing use patterns, in order to maintain the facilities and transportation system in a condition consistent with management objectives in Resource Management Plans.

In 2006, the BLM plans to address the highest priority preventive and cyclic maintenance needed to keep all sites, facilities, and transportation systems in western Oregon in good functioning condition, and to prevent increases in deferred maintenance backlog. These operations help maintain the BLM's investment in roads, assure the roads function as designed, preserve public safety, and minimize environmental impacts, especially to stream systems. In 2006, the BLM will perform routine maintenance work at nearly 125 administration and recreation sites and inspect and repair nearly 3,000 miles of roads, 107 miles of trails, and 211 bridges and dams. Focus will be on parts of the secondary transportation system that receive above-average use and have deteriorated or have sustained damage from natural causes. A total of \$127,000 will be transferred from this activity to the Federal Highway Administration to inspect an estimated 203 bridges on BLM-administered roads.

The Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program supports the Recreation mission goal in the Department's Strategic Plan, by ensuring a quality experience

and enjoyment of recreation resources on BLM-managed lands and waters. This program also supports the Serve Communities mission goal by improving public safety and security and protecting public resources from damage. Key intermediate outcome measures of performance include increasing the number of facilities in fair or better condition (See the performance summary at that end of the Deferred Maintenance program discussion).

2004 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2004, major accomplishments in the Annual Maintenance program for western Oregon included:

- BLM road maintenance crews in western Oregon continued to implement a networking organization that supports full utilization of their equipment on road maintenance activities. This networking system provides for the most efficient use of available equipment and personnel in the annual maintenance of 3,000 miles of steep, narrow, gravel and paved roads that serve both public and commercial activities. Roads are maintained in a manner that provides for safe and efficient travel by the public and commercial users as well as employees managing the public lands. Road surface maintenance improved water quality for endangered fisheries in western Oregon by implementing measures to minimize sedimentation into streams adjacent to the road systems.
- The efficiency of BLM road crews has also been improved by coordinating with road crews from local county governments and the Forest Service. This enables necessary work to be performed on a total road system basis irrespective of administrative jurisdiction.
- Facility maintenance on all our recreation and administrative sites was performed to standards that meet the Department's objective of providing clean and safe facilities for a positive experience by the general public and Bureau employees.
- Condition assessments were completed on 81% of the administrative and recreational facilities of western Oregon.
- Preparation of the Performance Work Statement (PWS) and the Most Efficient Organization (MEO) for the maintenance of all facilities, including transportation within the requirements of the A-76 Competitive Sourcing initiative.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2005, significant program accomplishments within the annual maintenance program will involve:

- Routine maintenance activities will be conducted for a highly diverse assemblage of facilities which include: administrative sites; well houses; sewage collection sites; pumping and treatment facilities; large visitor centers; radio repeater facilities and communications buildings; public restrooms; picnic shelters; greenhouses; warehouses and storage

structures that include cold storage facilities for tree seedlings and a variety of plants; maintenance shops; recreation sites; camp sites; boat launches and docks; historic sites and buildings; hundreds of bridges and dams; thousands of culverts important to salmon and other existing species; and thousands of miles of roads and trails.

- Maintenance of the facilities and transportation systems in western Oregon will be completed to ensure conformance with the Northwest Forest Plan; Resource Management Plans; the management of forest, fish and wildlife habitat; watershed restoration needs; and recreational use.
- Implementation of the new maintenance organization that includes new operational structures, planning and tracking of accomplishments, and oversight to assure compliance with established work plans.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2006 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	7,775	+225
FTE	79	0

The 2006 budget request for Annual Maintenance program is \$7,775,000 and 79 FTE, a program change of +\$225,000 and 0 FTE from the 2004 enacted level.

Space Cost Reduction (-\$3,000) - Recognizing the potential for improved effectiveness and efficiency in the management of space in the long-term, Interior and its bureaus are undertaking reforms in space management. These reforms, which are part of its Asset Management Plan under E.O. 13327, include a more centrally controlled process to manage space, multi-year planning to consolidate dispersed space and co-locate to promote interagency collaboration, and adoption of more equitable allocations of space that adhere to security and safety and health standards. Long-term benefits are expected to result from Interior's space management reform, which will utilize best practices now in place. Multi-year plans will be used to focus on improved effectiveness and efficiency in supporting bureau missions and guide future lease arrangements and the use of owned space in order to maximize consolidation and co-location. By strategically analyzing and planning space management needs and opportunities, the Department will also be able to consider workforce changes such as telecommuting, information technology solutions, and other factors in making future arrangements for facilities.

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance

SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2004 Actual Amount	2005 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2006 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2005 Amount
\$(000)	1,090	1,075	0	0	1,075	0
FTE	5	5	0	0	5	0

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2006 budget request for the Deferred Maintenance program is \$1,075,000 and 5 FTE.

In 2006, the BLM will continue to address deferred maintenance projects on public lands by addressing the highest priority needs identified in the Bureau's Five - Year Capital Improvement and Deferred Maintenance Plan. The plan is designed to systematically identify and fund deferred maintenance priorities, as well as address critical health and safety, mission, and natural and cultural resource preservation concerns. By directing funds to high-priority projects, the BLM can address existing maintenance backlogs, thereby reducing further deterioration of facilities.

The Deferred Maintenance program supports the Recreation mission goal of the Department's Strategic Plan, by ensuring a quality experience and enjoyment of recreation resources on BLM-managed lands and waters. This program also supports the Serve Communities mission goal by improving public safety and security and protecting public resources from damage. Key intermediate outcome measures of performance include increasing the number of BLM organization units rated in good safety, health, and environmental condition (see the performance summary at that end of this program's discussion).

	2006 projects	Score	(000 \$)
1	Paved Road Surface Repair –Coos Bay (Umpqua) Phase I	840	365
2	Roadside Vegetation Control – Roseburg Phase I	830	180
3	Table Rock Fork Molalla River Bin-Wall	760	546
Total			1091

In addition to completing the proposed 2006 deferred maintenance projects, that consist of upgrading facilities at offices, improving road conditions, and upgrading recreation site facilities, the BLM will update and revise its Five - Year Deferred Maintenance Plan. This effort will include evaluating the priority and cost of

the existing projects planned for 2006 through 2010, using updated engineering cost estimates. In reviewing and revising the Five - Year Deferred Maintenance Plan, the BLM will ensure that the highest priority deferred maintenance needs are being met and that adequate resources are being requested. In addition, 25 percent of the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund will be used to address backlog maintenance on BLM recreation sites in western Oregon.

2004 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2004, deferred maintenance projects initiated for western Oregon included two new projects (\$669,000) and continued funding on one project started in FY 2003 (\$421,000).

These projects included:

- The Roseburg/Smith River Paved Road Surface Repair/Chipseal Phase II project repaired 41 miles of deteriorated asphalt road surfaces. In addition to providing a safer, more dependable roadway, this work also serves to reduce sedimentation into streams that serving as endangered Pacific salmon spawning areas.
- McGowan and Shotgun Paved Surface Asphalt in the Eugene District. This project was very similar to the Roseburg Smith River project. This is also a chipseal project used to repair potholes, stop deterioration of failing surface areas and provide a new wearing course to last for several years.
- Galice Creek Slide Removal and Stabilization in the Medford District. This project is a critical health and safety project required to close a high use road due to a massive rockslide across the road. It also includes some improvements to an alternate route to bring it up to a similar standard of road.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2005, three deferred maintenance projects are planned (\$1.1 million). One is Alsea Back Country ByWay Stream Crossing culvert replacement (\$325,000). A Eugene District project to complete a Phase II chipseal road repair project in the McGowan/Shotgun area is planned (\$653,000). A third project is a Roseburg District project to repair bridge approaches where settlement immediately at the bridge is causing potential for serious vehicle damage or even loss of control for approaching vehicles (\$90,000).

JUSTIFICATION OF 2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2006 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	1,075	0
FTE	5	0

The 2006 budget request for Deferred Maintenance program is \$1,075,000 and 5 FTE, a program change of \$0 and 0 FTE from the 2005 enacted level.

O&C TRANSPORTATION & FACILITIES MAINTENANCE PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Recreation							
End Outcome Goal: Ensure a quality experience and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed or partnered lands and waters.							
Intermediate Outcome Goal 4: Enhance the quality of recreation opportunities.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Facilities are in fair to good condition as measured by data in Facility Asset Management System (FAMS) (Bureau Goal)	82%	84%	84%	84%	84%	0	84%
Facilities are in fair to good condition as measured by the Facilities Condition Index (SP: RIM.1.04.001)	Not Measured	Pending from MRPS	Pending from MRPS	Pending from MRPS	Pending from MRPS	N/A	Pending from MRPS
DOI Strategic Goal: Serve Communities							
End Outcome Goal: Protect lives, resources and property.							
Intermediate Outcome Goal 2: Improve Public Safety/Security and Protect Public Resources from Damage							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Buildings (e.g., administrative, employee housing) in fair to good condition as measured by data in Facility Asset Management System (FAMS) (Bureau Goal)	86%	90%	90%	90%	90%	+0	90%
Buildings (e.g., administrative, employee housing) in fair to good condition as measured by the Facilities Condition Index (SP: SIM.1.02.002)	Not Measured	Pending from MRPS	Pending from MRPS	Pending from MRPS	Pending from MRPS	N/A	Pending from MRPS
Roads	63%	68%	68%	68%	68%	0	68%
Bridges	92%	97%	97%	97%	97%	0	97%
Dams	68%	70%	70%	70%	70%	0	70%
Other facilities, including roads, dams (non-BOR), trails, and bridges (non-BIA) are in fair to good condition as measured by a Facilities Condition Index (SP: SIM.1.02.003)	Not Measured	Pending from MRPS	Pending from MRPS	Pending from MRPS	Pending from MRPS	N/A	Pending from MRPS
Facility Compliance: Increase percent of BLM organizational units rated in good Safety, Health, and Environmental condition (CASHE) (Bureau Goal).	62%	70%	70%	70%	70%	+0	70%
Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target

Recreation Fee Site Maintenance Projects Completed (#).	76	81	81	81	81	0	81
Trail Maintenance Projects Completed (miles).	75	87	87	87	87	0	87
Bridge Inspections and Maintenance Projects Completed (#)	212	154	154	154	154	0	154
Administrative Site Maintenance (#).	51	61	61	61	61	0	61
Road Maintenance (miles).	2,498	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	0	2,350

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

ACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

Subactivity	2004 Actual Amount	2005 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2006 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 2005 Amount
Forest Management						
\$	24,823	23,893	+690	+2,940	27,523	+3,630
FTE	274	281	0	+13	294	+13
Reforestation & Forest Development						
\$	24,756	24,474	+492	-180	24,786	+312
FTE	203	203	0	0	203	0
Other Forest Resources						
\$	35,660	35,322	+962	+1,485	37,769	+2,447
FTE	361	361	0	+10	371	+10
Resource Management Planning						
\$	1,137	5,086	+28	+1,500	6,614	+1,528
FTE	11	23	0	+9	32	+9
Total Dollars						
\$	86,376	88,775	+2,172	+5,745	96,692	+7,917
FTE	849	868	0	+32	900	+32

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Western Oregon Resources Management program provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands. Management of these lands is guided by the Northwest Forest Plan as incorporated into six local Resource Management Plans. This program is focused on providing a sustainable supply of timber products; restoring and maintaining the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems; and providing a well-distributed system of large blocks of late-successional and old-growth forests to protect sensitive and Federally listed old-growth dependent species. The NWF Plan was developed to achieve a balance between timber production and habitat conservation with Federal, State, local government and private landowners working as partners. This budget request reflects a number of proposed administrative initiatives that would expedite forest restoration projects. The budget will provide adequate funding for the BLM to maintain the commitment of the Northwest Forest Plan to produce 203 MMBF plus an additional 17 MMBF to partially meet the terms of the settlement agreement in the AFRC v. Clarke lawsuit.

The Western Oregon Resources Management program supports the Resource Use mission goal of the Department's Strategic Plan by managing resources to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use and ensure optimal value. This program also supports the Resource Protection and the Recreation mission goals.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Forest Management

SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2004 Actual Amount	2005 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2006 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2005 Amount
\$(000)	24,823	23,893	+690	+2,940	27,523	+3,630
FTE	274	281	0	+13	294	+13

Program Overview

The 2006 budget request is \$27,523,000 and 294 FTE.

The Western Oregon Forest Management program provides the personnel, equipment, and facilities needed to develop and manage forest and woodland projects on the 2.4 million acres of BLM forestlands in western Oregon. In addition, some of the actual on-the-ground costs are funded by the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund, which is a fund dedicated to restoring forest health by salvaging dead and dying timber; reforesting areas degraded by natural or human disturbance; reducing tree density and over-competition by thinning; and reducing competition by removing smaller trees and other forest vegetation. In addition, the Pipeline Fund (a permanent operating fund), operational since 1998, has supplemented forest management activities associated with filling the "timber pipeline." The Pipeline Fund has supported the preparation of the timber sale volume and is critical for the BLM to offer the estimated output of 220 MMBF in 2006, and will then be necessary to continue sustaining the outputs. A report on the BLM's accomplishments is submitted annually to Congress under separate cover. The Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) appropriation is discussed in this chapter and the two operating funds are discussed in Chapter XII.

The major elements of this program include the planning, preparation, offering, and administration of timber sales in western Oregon in compliance with the Northwest Forest Plan (NWF). This program supports the accomplishment of the Department's Strategic goal to manage resources to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use and ensure optimal value. The primary emphasis of this program is offering a scientifically sound, environmentally responsible and sustainable level of timber sales.

The Forest Management program supports the Resource Use mission goal of the Department's Strategic Plan by managing forest products to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use and ensure optimal value. Key intermediate outcome measures of performance include increasing the area with forest restoration projects implemented (See the performance summary at the end of this program's discussion).

All forest management activities support the protection and management of all resources, including habitat for plants and animals Federally listed as threatened and endangered. Efforts will be taken to support research that will provide species protection through development and implementation of recovery plans; assist in the improvement of anadromous fish habitat and maintain or enhance the fisheries potential of anadromous fish streams in the area covered by the Northwest Forest Plan (NWF Plan) through appropriate forest management practices; monitor ecological impacts and resource trends to determine effectiveness of management measures in protecting forest function, form, and sustainability, and ensuring compliance with Federal and State laws and regulations including the State non-point source management plan; and implement best management practices on watersheds to minimize non-point source pollution from BLM lands.

Processes to Increase Efficiency

Cost management data is used annually to monitor trends in timber sale production costs. The use of this data prompted the management decision in the Western Oregon Forest Management program to increase the performance measure of volume offered. The average annual volume offered in 1999-2001 was 62.4 MMBF (primarily due to litigation and NWFP interpretation issues). Volume offered increased to over 160 MMBF for FY2003 and was at 140 MMBF for FY2004 (lower due to litigation). Costs per thousand board foot decrease with increased board feet per acre for NEPA, design, layout and sale; however, costs per thousand board foot continue to rise due to increased protests, appeals, and litigation. The BLM is using cost management data to monitor the litigation costs associated with timber sales.

2004 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The focus of this program is the design, preparation, and administration of timber sales. The process of preparing a timber tract for sale takes from three to five years, starting with acquiring property access and establishing property lines. Interdisciplinary teams, using information from watershed analysis and results of surveys for cultural resources and species with special status (e.g., threatened or endangered and proposed for listing, other BLM special status species), plan the timber sale and prepare the environmental assessment required under the National Environmental Policy Act. Biological assessments are prepared and submitted to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Service or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for formal Section 7 consultation on the effects to threatened or endangered species, as

required under the *Endangered Species Act*. The tract is then laid out on-the-ground (including tree and boundary marking, and road design), cruised for estimated timber volume, and appraised to establish a minimum bid price. A contract is written and the timber on the tract is offered for sale, usually by oral auction. Finally, harvest operations by the purchaser occur under the administration of a Field Manager through the contract inspector.

Processes to Increase Efficiency and Accomplishments

Two process improvements were completed in 2004 with the intention to support increased efficiency and accomplishments in 2005. These major planning efforts, resulting in two Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS), were intended to resolve legal issues related to the Endangered Species Act and the Northwest Forest Plan (NWF). The first SEIS eliminated the Survey and Manage requirement of the NWF Plan reducing the number of pre-project flora and fauna surveys that must be conducted. The second SEIS clarifies the Aquatic Conservation Strategy of the NWFP, which should enable National Oceanic Administration (NOAA) Fisheries to issue Biological Opinions on Likely-to-Adversely-Affect projects, such as regeneration timber sales, or timber sales containing aquatic or hydrologic restoration components. However, both SEISs are being litigated and their intended benefits may be in jeopardy.

Litigation Issues

The effect of litigation also extends to salvage of timber destroyed by fire. Recent court rulings regarding the adequacy of environmental assessments to analyze the effects of such salvage have prompted the Bureau to utilize a more detailed EIS rather than an EA in order to provide sufficient legal defense due to likely litigation on new salvage sales. NEPA documentation and analysis via an EIS is more complicated, expensive, and time-consuming to prepare. During the lengthy EIS and litigation processes more dead timber volume is lost to deterioration. In the Medford District, an EIS was completed in 2004 to analyze the salvage of trees killed in the wildfires of 2002. This EIS was litigated and a decision rendered by the U.S. District Court of Oregon. The specifics of the ruling are resulting in further delays. Continued delays result in deterioration resulting in an unmarketable product. The U.S. District Court ruling will affect future sales as well as result in the potential loss of this sale.

Litigation against the timber sale program proliferated in 2004. Examples of other issues raised in various lawsuits are impacts to listed species critical habitat, new information regarding the listed northern spotted owl, and cumulative effects. The determination to delay two timber sales caused BLM to offer only 140 MMBF on 8,160 acres, falling short of the 150 MMBF target. This 2004 accomplishment included the sale of 63.4 MMBF funded by the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund. In addition, \$23.4 million was collected from the harvest of forest products. The volume offered in 2004 focused on partial cuts in smaller timber and timber sales that did not require formal consultation on fish species listed under the *Endangered Species Act*. The implementation of this strategy, designed to meet operational limitations resulting from litigation, required considerable effort to design timber sales, prepare environmental assessments, and write supporting documentation. This effort, combined with litigation support and the analysis

and documentation necessary for response to administrative protests and appeals, reduced the overall program capability in 2004.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The top priority of the program is offering for sale the ASQ set by the direction of the NWF Plan (203 MMBF). As demonstrated in 2002 through 2004, legal challenges relating to the Endangered Species Act and implementation of the NWF Plan have constrained the ability to offer this ASQ. The primary objective of the thinning sales in the Late-Successional Reserves is accelerating habitat recovery and the attainment of late-successional forest characteristics.

BLM plans to continue to plan and offer timber sales in 2006 within the funding provided by Congress. In 2005, the BLM intends to offer 185 MMBF on 5,352 acres, comprised of 168 MMBF of ASQ sales and 17 MMBF of Late-Successional Reserve sales and to collect \$28 million in revenue from timber sales offered in previous years but harvested in 2005. In addition, the BLM will continue to work to refill the timber pipeline, preparing timber sales primarily for the production of wood fiber, support of jobs and a sustainable economy, and attainment of ecological goals, such as the development of multi-layered forest canopies, improving or developing wildlife and fisheries habitat, and improving watershed conditions.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2006 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	27,523	+2,940
FTE	294	+13

The 2006 budget request for the Forest Management program is \$27,523,000 and 294 FTE, a program change of +\$2,940,000 and +13 FTE from the 2005 enacted level.

Space Allocations (-\$6,000) - Recognizing the potential for improved effectiveness and efficiency in the management of space in the long-term, Interior and its bureaus are undertaking reforms in space management. These reforms, which are part of its Asset Management Plan under E.O. 13327, include a more centrally controlled process to manage space, multi-year planning to consolidate dispersed space and co-locate to promote interagency collaboration, and adoption of more equitable allocations of space that adhere to security and safety and health standards. Long-term benefits are expected to result from Interior's space management reform, which will utilize best practices now in place. Multi-year plans will be used to focus on improved effectiveness and efficiency in supporting bureau missions and guide future lease arrangements and the use of owned space in order to maximize consolidation and co-location.

By strategically analyzing and planning space management needs and opportunities, the Department will also be able to consider workforce changes such as telecommuting, information technology solutions, and other factors in making future arrangements for facilities.

Forest Management (+\$2,946,000) - The additional funding requested will be used to increase timber production on O&C lands in western Oregon, contributing to the Resource Use mission goal from the Department's Strategic Plan by providing an additional 19.5 MMBF of wood products for public use and optimal value in a responsible manner and accelerating development of old growth characteristics on 1,300 acres of Late Successional Reserves on O&C forestlands. This is in partial fulfillment of the settlement agreement.

The NWF Plan requires that Late Successional Reserves are to be managed to protect and enhance conditions of late-successional and old-growth forest ecosystems, which serve as habitat for late-successional and old-growth related species including the northern spotted owl. These reserves should be protected from large-scale fires, insect and disease epidemics, and major human impacts. Projects that would contribute to these requirements include the following:

- Thinning of Late Successional Reserves in the Coos Bay District to improve Late Successional Reserve stand structure. The project will cover 2,500 acres over three years, in primarily Douglas-fir forest stands that are 30 to 70 years old.
- Thinning on a landscape scale in the Northern Coast Range Adaptive Management Area that is predominately designated as Late Successional and Riparian Reserves. Treatments would occur on 20,000 acres over ten years in stands between 30 and 80 years old.



Commercial thinning provides space for trees to grow more quickly.

O&C FOREST MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Use							
End Outcome Goal: Manage resources to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use and ensure optimal value – forest products.							
End Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Percent of allowable sale quantity offered per the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan. (O&C lands only). (Bureau Goal)	80%	69%	95%	91%	100%	0	100%
Commercial Timber Offered - Volume of timber offered for sale (O&C lands only) (SP: UEM.4.001)	162.7	140.0	193.0	185.0	220.0*	+35.0	303.0*
Forestland/Woodland Condition - Percent of permitted acres maintained at appropriate land conditions and water quality standards (SP: UEM.4.003) (O&C lands only)	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	100%	100%	100%	0	100%
Administrative cost per million board feet (MBF) of timber offered for sale (SP: UEM.4.004) (O&C lands only)	Establish Baseline	\$ 212.00 per MBF	\$156.00 per MBF	\$ 212.00 per MBF	\$ 200.00 per MBF	-\$12.00 per MBF	\$150.00 per MBF
Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005: 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Complete Cadastral Field Survey (miles).	185	152	130	130	135	+5	150
Inventory Forest/Woodland Vegetation (acres).	37,938	47,302	67,500	67,500	69,000	+1,500	70,000
Prepare Vegetative Permits/Contracts.	4,783	5,372	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	4,000
Process Right-of-Way Grants (number).	111	146	135	135	135	0	135
Manage Forest and Woodland Commercial Sales (acres).	2,936	5,033	2,500	2,500	2,700	+200	3,200
Process Land Acquisitions through Purchase/Donation (number).	9	1	2	2	2	0	3
Conduct Realty Inspections (number).	151	364	150	150	150	0	150
Restore Forest and Woodlands through sales (acres).	5,141	5,348	5,000	5,000	5,100	+100	6,800

* The FY 2006 Planned ASQ includes Northwest Forest Plan ASQ of 203 MMBF plus an additional 17 MMBF to meet the terms of the settlement agreement in the AFRC v. Clarke lawsuit. The FY 2009 Planned ASQ includes Northwest Forest Plan ASQ of 203 MMBF plus an additional 100 MMBF to meet the terms of the settlement agreement in the AFRC v. Clarke lawsuit.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Reforestation and Forest Development

SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2004 Actual Amount	2005 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2006 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2005 Amount
\$(000)	24,756	24,474	+492	-180	24,786	+312
FTE	203	203	0	0	203	0

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2006 budget request for the Reforestation and Forest Development program is \$24,786,000 and 203 FTE.

The Reforestation and Forest Development program promotes reforestation, maintenance of healthy young timber stands, and management of vegetation for desired habitat conditions and sustainable timber production, where appropriate. Projects are designed to meet landscape-level objectives, and, with local communities, to effectively meet productivity goals and provide job opportunities.

In 2006, the BLM will continue reforestation, restoration, and young stand treatments under the Northwest Forest Plan and associated Resource Management Plans, as follows:

- Treatments to manage forest density, develop desired species composition and forest structure. Efforts focus on improving forest production, enhancing forest growth, developing habitat characteristics, reducing forest disturbance risk and projects proposed by at-risk communities. With the changes of utilization standards and young stands now having the potential to provide viable products, a clear distinction between forest development projects and forest management sales continues to grey. Therefore, to promote healthy forest conditions in young stands and utilize stewardship-type contracting, forest development funds may be expended to manage



Healthy forests are maintained by prompt reforestation after timber harvest or salvage due to natural disturbances, like fire or insect or disease kill.

young stands in the 20 to 80 year-age classes to develop desired future conditions in various land use allocations. Treatments include stand density manipulation; vegetation management to favor desired species; wildfire risk reduction; growth enhancement through fertilization, pruning, and genetic tree improvements; and conversion of forest capable lands to desired forest species or habitats

- Monitoring to maintain up-to-date inventory of sites requiring treatment and evaluation of the success of treatments.

**Use of Performance and Cost Management Data
in the Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) Restoration and Forest Development
Program**

Oregon/Washington BLM recently concluded a Restoration and Forest Development Program Review and a state-wide Tree Improvement/Genetics Program Review. Both reviews identified efficiencies with savings targeted toward high priority on-the-ground work such as young stand improvement, continued forest development activities on acres impacted by wildfire, and restoration treatments in Late Successional Reserves. Initial steps in 2004 are estimated to save in the range of \$200,000. These savings will be redirected to help advance the goals of the healthy forests initiative.

- Non-native invasive weed and disease inventory, treatments, and monitoring in conjunction with maintenance and density management treatments.

The Reforestation and Forest Development program supports the Resource Use and the Resource Protection mission goals of the Department's Strategic Plan by managing resources to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use and ensure optimal value. Key intermediate outcome measures of performance include the area with forest restoration and growth enhancements (see the performance summary at the end of this program discussion).

2004 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2004, several outputs were slightly higher than planned but below historical levels because fewer acres were harvested for timber and required forest development work. The major program accomplishments included:

- 23,645 acres of young forest management treatments to reforest, maintain, and enhance sustainable forest resource production. Due to reduced timber sale levels, site preparation and planting are at low levels compared to historical levels.
- 9,227 acres of restoration treatments to restore lands and develop desired types and structures of vegetation habitat principally on late-successional forest and riparian areas.

- 82,279 acres of monitoring and adaptive management assessments to evaluate forest management treatments to determine if they are implemented, as planned, are effective in sustaining the forest resources, maintaining forest health, restoring the forest landscape and developing desired habitat conditions.
- 24,252 acres of non-native invasive weed and disease inventory, treatment and evaluation to maintain forest vegetation inventories. Invasive weed treatments were integrated into the forest development contracts allowing use of the same contractors and project inspectors for both forest development and weed control work more efficiently. Invasive weeds treated along with treatments of young stands. In addition, invasive weeds were treated along many roads leading to those sites, which will reduce future weed infestations in the young stands.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

Adaptive management, landscape-level perspective and collaboration will continue to be the key to successful projects that integrate forest development, timber management, fuels management and wildlife habitat objectives in 2005. Output levels in reforestation are expected to remain near 2004 levels, depending on wildfire restoration needs, and growth enhancement and forest health treatments are projected to continue or slightly increase. Inventory work will resume in 2005 when the cycle of the current vegetative inventory begins again.

Projected work for 2005 includes treating 30,000 acres to assure adequate reforestation and healthy forest production. On sites with better growing conditions, timber stands older than 20 years will provide commercial production, and on poorer sites, forest stands older than 40 years will provide commercial production. Forest stands will be monitored and treated to provide desired forest and timber products, as follows:

- 21,685 acres of young forest management treatments will be conducted to reforest and maintain or enhance sustainable forest resource production. Due to reduced timber sale levels, site preparation and planting are at lower than historical levels.
- 8,353 acres of restoration treatments will be conducted to restore forest lands and develop desired types of vegetation habitat principally in late-successional forest and riparian areas.
- 74,826 acres of monitoring and adaptive management assessments will be conducted to evaluate forest management treatments to determine, if they are implemented as planned, are effective in sustaining the forest resources, maintaining forest health, and restoring the forest landscape and developing desired habitat conditions.
- 23,379 acres of non-native invasive weed and disease inventory, treatment and evaluation will be conducted through cooperative research studies to verify operational treatments and new treatment opportunities.
- 2,515 acres of density management and 450 acres of fuel manipulation are projected to be conducted as part of the expanded forest development restoration-timber sale program,

these acres will be shown as forest restoration, through sales within the Forest Management program.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

2006 PROGRAM CHANGES		
	2006 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	24,786	-180
FTE	203	0

The 2006 budget request for Reforestation and Forest Development program is \$24,786,000 and 203 FTE, which represents a program change of \$-180,000 and 0 FTE from the 2005 enacted level.

Space Allocation (-8,000) – Recognizing the potential for improved effectiveness and efficiency in the management of space in the long-term, Interior and its bureaus are undertaking reforms in space management. These reforms, which are part of its Asset Management Plan under E.O. 13327, include a more centrally controlled process to manage space, multi-year planning to consolidate dispersed space and co-locate to promote interagency collaboration, and adoption of more equitable allocations of space that adhere to security and safety and health standards. Long-term benefits are expected to result from Interior's space management reform, which will utilize best practices now in place. Multi-year plans will be used to focus on improved effectiveness and efficiency in supporting bureau missions and guide future lease arrangements and the use of owned space in order to maximize consolidation and co-location. By strategically analyzing and planning space management needs and opportunities, the Department will also be able to consider workforce changes such as telecommuting, information technology solutions, and other factors in making future arrangements for facilities.

Appraisal Function (-\$172,000) - In November, 2003, the Department reorganized the appraisal function, placing real estate appraisers from the BLM and three other Department bureaus into the Appraisal Services Directorate, within the Department's National Business Center, in the Office of the Secretary. The reason for this reorganization is to achieve a significant reform of the appraisal program with the goal of ensuring appraisal independence, objectivity, and performance standards. In 2005, the BLM will reimburse the Office of the Secretary for the salaries and support costs of the 33 appraiser positions that were transferred to the National Business Center. The BLM will continue to provide office space and administrative support for Departmental appraisers collocated in BLM offices, for which the BLM will be reimbursed by the Department via interagency agreements. The Land and Realty Management program in the Management of Land Resources appropriation provides the majority of these funds; however, the O&C Grant Lands activity provides some funds for this purpose. See the Land and Realty Management program discussion for details.

Reforestation and Forest Development

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Use

End Outcome Goal: Manage resources to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use and ensure optimal value – forest products.

End Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Percent of allowable sale quantity offered per the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan. (O&C lands only). (Bureau Goal)	80%	69%	95%	91%	100%	0	100%
Commercial Timber Offered - Volume of timber offered for sale (O&C lands only) (SP: UEM.4.001)	162.7	140.0	193.0	185.0	220.0*	+35.0	303.0*
Forestland/Woodland Condition - Percent of permitted acres maintained at appropriate land conditions and water quality standards (SP: UEM.4.003) (O&C lands only)	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	100%	100%	100%	0	100%
Administrative cost per million board feet of timber offered for sale (SP: UEM.4.004) (O&C lands only)	Establish Baseline	\$ 212 per MBF	\$156 per MBF	\$ 212 per MBF	\$ 200 per MBF	-\$12 per MBF	\$150 per MBF

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection

End Outcome Goal: Sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allotment and use of water.

End Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Invasive Species - Percent change from baseline in the number of acres infested with invasive plant species (SP: PEM.2.004)	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	Initial Target -0.5%	1.0% or 3,150 / 316,480	1.0% or 3,150 / 316,480	0	-5%
Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Inventory for Presence of Invasive and/or Noxious weeds (acres).	40,605	18,172	8,000	18,788	13,000	-5,788	8,000
Inventory Forest/Woodland Vegetation (acres).	681,851	14,731	13,000	6,419	6,000	-419	13,000
Commercial Forest and Woodland Management (acres)	22,982	23,645	17,500	21,685	19,800	-1,885	25,500
Apply Weed Treatments (acres).	2,701	1,839	4,000	3,443	3,000	-443	3,000
Forest and Woodland Restoration Treatments (acres)	9,667	9,227	14,500	8,353	7,500	-853	10,500
Evaluate Forest/Woodland Treatments (acres).	90,841	82,297	86,000	74,826	69,500	-5,326	80,000
Evaluate Weed Treatments (acres).	1,502	4,241	1,000	1,148	1,100	-48	1,000

* The FY 2006 Planned ASQ includes Northwest Forest Plan ASQ of 203 MMBF plus an additional 17 MMBF to meet the terms of the settlement agreement in the AFRC v. Clarke lawsuit. The FY 2009 Planned ASQ includes Northwest Forest Plan ASQ of 203 MMBF plus an additional 100 MMBF to meet the terms of the settlement agreement in the AFRC v. Clarke lawsuit.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management

SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2004 Actual Amount	2005 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2006 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2005 Amount
\$(000)	35,660	35,322	+962	+1,485	37,769	+2,447
FTE	361	361	0	+10	371	+10

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2006 budget request for the Other Forest Resource Management program is \$37,769,000 and 371 FTE.

The Other Forest Resource Management program includes funding for four programs in western Oregon: Rangeland Management; Recreation Management; Soil, Water and Air Management; and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

This program includes a variety of resource functions, including rangeland management, watershed analysis, the Special Status Species program, monitoring, and adaptive management, all of which are critical to the balanced implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan and Resource Management Plans. In 2006, the major emphases will be on projects that include watershed restoration, forest health, fuels management, and timber harvest

Rangeland Management – Implementing rangeland standards and guidelines, authorizing and issuing grazing leases, collecting fees, monitoring resource conditions, providing necessary range use supervision, controlling trespass, and developing range improvement projects will continue to be the focus of this program in 2006. These activities will improve management of rangeland ecosystems on a landscape level, in consultation with permittees, lessees, local partners, and members of the public. These existing partnerships are vital to the success of the rangeland management program, particularly in the integrated weed management program, such as Partners Against Weeds, which requires coordination across many jurisdictions.

Recreation Management - Consistent with *FLPMA* and the *Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) Act*, BLM manages public lands in western Oregon to optimize recreation opportunities. Continued implementation of BLM recreation initiatives will remain an integral part of this

program in 2006: wild and scenic river management; facility and trail management and operation; interpretation and environmental education; visitor information and services; support to local “gateway” communities such as Grants Pass, Merlin, Galice, Cottage Grove, and Reedsport; and the Recreation Fee Demonstration sites. Increased need for recreation opportunities and visitor services have paralleled population growth. Additional funds will be made available through the Recreation Demonstration Fee program and the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (see Section XIII - Permanent Operating Funds).

Soil, Water and Air Management - Accomplishments will contribute to maintaining and improving watershed resources by restoring water quality, soils, and vegetation in riparian and upland areas; treating of invasive weeds; and monitoring. Activities in this program include watershed and sub-basin assessments and treatments; water, soil, and air resources inventories; water rights actions; hydropower re-licensing; and land management planning. The program supports cooperative management efforts including the Inter-Agency Species Management System, the Interagency Hydrography Framework Clearinghouse, the *Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds*, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and the Coastal America Regional Implementation Team. The emphasis for restoration projects will be priority sub-basins, key watersheds, waters included on the State of Oregon 303(d) list, or waters providing habitat for species listed under the Endangered Species Act. Restoration projects will be identified through NEPA analysis, land health assessments, watershed analyses, and Water Quality Restoration Plans. Emphasis for 2006 will be on completing assessments, planning, and monitoring on key watersheds within priority sub-basins; developing consistent monitoring and adaptive management protocol and continuing implementation of the Aquatic Resource Information Management System modules including Water Quality and Stream Channel Assessment, fish distribution, and plan flow data.



BLM works collaboratively with state, local and Federal offices to enhance fish habitat and provide for fish passage.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management - Efforts will focus on continuing efforts to enhance fish, wildlife and plant habitat in western Oregon. Emphasis in 2006 will be monitoring and restoration of Federally listed or proposed species, or BLM Special Status species. The BLM continues to provide technical assistance and support to local watershed councils and cooperates in local programs to meet BLM, local and State goals. The focus of the 2006 program will be improving road culverts for fish passage, participating in the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, and managing old growth forests to improve wildlife values

Examples of collaborative and cooperative management activities in this program that will

continue in 2006 include:

- Implementation of the Upper and Middle Smith River Restoration and Rehabilitation Plan, a multi-year plan for improving water quality, as well as fish and wildlife habitat through road decommissioning, rehabilitation, culvert replacement and in-stream restoration. The plan is supported by the Umpqua Basin Watershed Council; Douglas County; Weyerhaeuser; Seneca Jones Timber; State and Federal agencies; and the Roseburg, Coos Bay, and Eugene BLM district offices.
- Continued coordination with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) based on the Memorandum of Agreement to streamline 303(d) compliance activities according to the Clean Water Act.
- Participation on the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and collaboration on projects to restore aquatic habitat and salmon stocks. Focus will be on improving fish passage structures, improving stream habitat, and reducing sedimentation runoff.
- Continuation of work with Watershed Councils to enhance BLM management of watersheds, aid in development of watershed analyses, prioritize projects and monitoring needs, and seek joint funding for projects.
- Implementation of Challenge Cost Share projects with partners to advance restoration and environmental education.
- Coordination with the Oregon Association of Conservation Districts (OACD) based on the Memorandum of Agreement established in July 2004.

Use of Performance and Cost Management Data in the O&C Other Forest Resources Program

BLM uses cost management data to help set the priorities for fish passage culvert work in order to maximize results. The cost of culvert project work is compared to the miles of anadromous fish spawning and rearing habitat opened in order to determine which projects should be funded first. This enables us to make the most efficient use possible of limited dollars.

- Participation in collaborative arrangements for restoration, protection, and enhancement projects on other Federal, State, and local partner lands through *Title I, Section 136 of P.L. 105-277* (known as the Wyden Amendment).
- Participation with O&C County Resource Advisory Councils on watershed restoration projects funded with *Title II, Section 201 of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*.
- Participation on the Interagency Hydrography Framework Clearinghouse, a partnership with the U.S. Forest Service (FS) and the States of Oregon and Washington to use and maintain

shared routed watershed line work that supports the Northwest Forest Plan. BLM leads this group.

These programs support the Resource Use mission goal from the Department's Strategic Plan, by enabling the BLM to manage resources to enhance public benefits, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value and the Resource Protection and the Recreation mission goals. Key intermediate outcome measures of performance include restoring and maintaining the proper function of watersheds and landscapes by increasing the number of watersheds with cross-jurisdictional restoration strategies in place. (See the performance summaries at that end of this program discussion).

2004 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Major accomplishments in 2004 include the following:

- Eight Wild and Scenic Rivers, Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Cascade Siskiyou National Monument, and other special recreation designations in western Oregon are experiencing a large increase in visitation each year. Creative partnerships and joint management enabled the BLM to effectively manage the increased demands.
- Completed Environmental Assessment (EA) on 22 allotments that will lead to lease renewals in FY 2005.
- The Wood River Wetland includes 3,200 acres of reclaimed lake-margin wetland that was acquired in 1994. The focus of management in 2004 was to improve water quality, increase water delivery, and restore habitat in collaboration with a variety of partners. The success of BLM's strategy for Wood River garnered support for an adaptive management proposal to examine nutrient loading in Wood River. This analysis will contribute to future decisions affecting water quality, water yield, and habitat restoration.
- Completed and began implementation of the Rogue River Wild & Scenic River Plan, involving numerous partners.
- Surveys and monitoring for Townsend's big eared and other bats were accomplished on over 8,000 acres in Coos Bay district. Bat nest boxes were installed to provide interim habitat where natural roost sites are lacking and the district developed a no-impact design for future rock quarry operations. Approximately 900 students were reached through a continuing education program on bat awareness in the area.
- State Office, districts, Forest Service and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality convened second annual water quality coordination meeting.
- Completed five water quality restoration plans according to 303(d) protocol.

- State Office signed Memorandum of Agreement with Oregon Association of Conservation districts. State Office BLM was awarded OACD partnership of the year.
- State office and districts cooperated with the FS and birding groups in establishing a Cascades Birding Trail. Local birding hot spots on BLM areas were highlighted.
- State Office, districts, Forest Service and NGO's collaborated in holding the 9th annual landbird workshop which strives to train BLM, FS and NGO's in identifying, and monitoring neotropical migratory birds.
- Completed stream inventories through contract with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. These surveys focused on habitat for anadromous fish and provide important baseline information for watershed analysis, ESA consultations, and NEPA analysis.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

Processes to Increase Efficiency and Accomplishments

Two process improvements were completed in 2004 with the intention to support increased efficiency and accomplishments in 2005. These major planning efforts, resulting in two Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS), were intended to resolve legal issues related to the Endangered Species Act and the Northwest Forest Plan (NWF). The first SEIS eliminated the Survey and Manage requirement of the NWF Plan reducing the number of pre-project flora and fauna surveys that must be conducted. The second SEIS clarifies the Aquatic Conservation Strategy of the NWFP, which should enable National Oceanic Administration (NOAA) Fisheries to issue Biological Opinions on Likely-to-Adversely-Affect projects, such as regeneration timber sales, or timber sales containing aquatic or hydrologic restoration components. However, both SEISs are being litigated and their intended benefits are in jeopardy. In 2005, BLM will work toward conclusion of these legal challenges. Successful implementation of these supplemental EIS's will enable BLM to more effectively and efficiently implement on-the-ground activities in 2005 that represent a balanced implementation of the NWF Plan, including the following:

- Implement the Rogue River Wild and Scenic River Plan, and monitor visitor use in the River corridor.
- Comply with the requirements of Bureau Manual 6840 and OR/WA Policy 6840 and the decision and assumptions of the S&M ROD (eff.4/21/04) for the management and conservation of non-ESA listed Special Status Species (SSS), including the former S&M species that are now SSS.
- Continue to develop habitat models and support the National Fire Plan by utilizing conservation assessments.

- Continue to incorporate elements of the Executive Order relating to management of neotropical birds into district management decisions.
- Continue the grazing study in the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument to determine impacts to objects of biological interests.
- Complete five water quality restoration plans according to 303(d) protocol.
- State Office, districts, Forest Service and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality will convene the third annual water quality coordination meeting.
- State Office and Forest Service expect to receive conditional acceptance of sufficiency analysis for water temperature total maximum daily limites.
- Submit preliminary 4(e) terms and conditions for Klamath Hydroproject relicensing.
 - Two Wild and Scenic Rivers, Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Cascade Siskiyou National Monument, and other special recreation designations in western Oregon are experiencing a large increase in visitation each year. Oregon will continue to work and develop partnerships to better manage the new visitor demands.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

2006 PROGRAM CHANGES		
	2006 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	37,769	+1,485
FTE	371	+10

The 2006 budget request for the Other Forest Resource Management Program is \$37,769,000 and 371 FTE, a program increase of +\$1,485,000 and +10 FTE from the 2005 enacted level.

The additional funding requested will be used to supplement restoration projects previously accomplished through the Jobs-in-the-Woods program.

Watershed Restoration Projects and Thinning in Late Successional Reserves (+\$1,500,000)- Approximately \$1.0 million of a \$1.5 million program increase will be used on restoration projects including improvements of stream channel characteristics through sediment control, stream bank stabilization, and riparian enhancements; salmon habitat improvement through culvert replacement, installation of large woody stream debris, stabilization of road crossings, and decommissioning of roads to reduce soil erosion; and monitoring and control of invasives. In addition Approximately \$500,000 of a \$1.5 million program increase will be used

for Thinning in Late Successional Reserves to improve habitat within the LSR's and National Monuments.

Space Allocation (-\$15,000) - Recognizing the potential for improved effectiveness and efficiency in the management of space in the long-term, Interior and its bureaus are undertaking reforms in space management. These reforms, which are part of its Asset Management Plan under E.O. 13327, include a more centrally controlled process to manage space, multi-year planning to consolidate dispersed space and co-locate to promote interagency collaboration, and adoption of more equitable allocations of space that adhere to security and safety and health standards. Long-term benefits are expected to result from Interior's space management reform, which will utilize best practices now in place. Multi-year plans will be used to focus on improved effectiveness and efficiency in supporting bureau missions and guide future lease arrangements and the use of owned space in order to maximize consolidation and co-location. By strategically analyzing and planning space management needs and opportunities, the Department will also be able to consider workforce changes such as telecommuting, information technology solutions, and other factors in making future arrangements for facilities.

O&C RANGE MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Use							
End Outcome Goal: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value - forage.							
End Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Rangeland Improvements - Percent of acres with DOI range improvements resulting in sustainable grazing (SP: UEM.3.001)	Not Measured	Not Measured	7% 14.5M / 214M	7% 14.5M / 214M	7% 15.0M / 214M	0%	7% 16.5M / 214M
Rangeland Condition - Percent of permitted acres maintained at appropriate land conditions and water and air standards (SP: UEM.3.002)	Not Measured	Not Measured	63% 135M / 214M	63% 135M / 214M	64% 137M / 214M	+1.0%	67% 143M / 214M
Intermediate Outcome Goal 1: Provide access for grazing.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Grazing Permit Processing/Timeliness - Average time (average reduction, number of days) for processing and issuance of grazing permits (SP: UIM.3.01.001)	Not Measured	Not Measured	215 days	215 days	210 days	-5 days	200
Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Transfer Grazing Allotment Preferences (number).	5	5	2	5	5	0	5
Issue Grazing Allotment Permits/Leases (number).	17	34	12	28	28	0	25
Issue Grazing Use Authorizations (number).	70	64	70	70	70	0	70
Construct Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects (number).	8	7	4	5	5	0	5
Maintain Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects (number).	4	18	10	30	10	-20	10
Evaluate Rangeland Health (number).	17	0	10	10	10	0	10
Monitor Grazing Allotments (number).	20	8	10	20	10	-10	10
Inspect Grazing Allotments for Compliance (number).	16	24	18	25	24	-1	24

O&C RECREATION MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Recreation							
End Outcome Goal: Improve access to appropriate recreation opportunities on DOI managed or partnered lands and waters.							
End Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Satisfaction of meeting public demand for recreation as measured by a general public survey (SP: REM.1.001)	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	30%	30%	32%	+2.0%	40%
Satisfaction with the quality of experience (SP: REM.1.002)	No Data Reported	92%	94%	94%	94%	0	95%
Intermediate Outcome Goal 1: Improve capacities to provide access for recreation.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Number of acres made available for recreation through management actions and partnerships (SP: RIM.1.01.001)	Establish Baseline	260M	260M	260M	260M	0	260M
Number of river and shoreline miles made available for recreation through management actions and partnerships (SP: RIM.1.01.002)	Establish Baseline	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	0	14,500
Percent of universally accessible facilities in relation to the total number of recreation areas (SP: RIM.1.01.003)	5.1%	7.0%	9% 700 / 7,770	9% 700 / 7,770	10% 777 / 7,770	1%	12% 930 / 7,770
Intermediate Outcome Goal 2: Promote recreation opportunities							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Number of on-line recreation transactions supported by DOI (SP: RIM.1.02.001)	Not Measured	12,960	2,500	2,500	3,000	+500	3,000
Intermediate Outcome Goal 3: Manage recreation activities seamlessly.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target

O&C RECREATION MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Recreation							
End Outcome Goal: Improve access to appropriate recreation opportunities on DOI managed or partnered lands and waters.							
End Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Percent of recreation areas with community partnerships (SP: RIM.1.03.001)	Not Measured	21% 818 / 3,894	80% 3,115 / 3,894	80% 3,115 / 3,894	81% 3,154 / 3,894	+1%	84% 3,271 / 3,894
Number of individuals using an interagency pass (SP: RIM.1.03.002)	9,700	9,580	10,700	10,700	10,700	0	15,000
Intermediate Outcome Goal 4: Enhance the quality of recreation opportunities.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Facilities are in fair to good condition as measured by data in Facility Inventory Maintenance Management System (FIMMS) (Bureau Goal)	87%	82%	84%	84%	84%	0	84%
Facilities are in fair to good condition as measured by the Facilities Condition Index (SP: RIM.1.04.001)	Not Measured	Not Measured	Pending from MRPS	Pending from MRPS	Pending from MRPS	N/A	Pending from MRPS
Intermediate Outcome Goal 5: Provide effective interpretation and education programs.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Number of visitors served by facilitated programs (SP: RIM.1.05.001)	Not Measured	12,986,900	83,500	83,500	84,300	+800	85,000
End Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Customer satisfaction with value for fee paid (SP: REM.2.001)	85.0%	85.0%	85.0%	85.0%	85.0%	0	85.0%
Intermediate Outcome Goal 1: Promote quality commercial services for recreation.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target

O&C RECREATION MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Recreation							
End Outcome Goal: Improve access to appropriate recreation opportunities on DOI managed or partnered lands and waters.							
End Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Percent of concession activities with performance-based contracts (SP: RIM.2.01.001)	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	0% 0 / 19	0% 0 / 19	0% 0 / 19	0	0% 0 / 19
Intermediate Outcome Goal 3: Effectively manage service fees and recreation fees.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Cost per visitor at development and recreational fee demonstration sites (SP: RIM.2.02.002)	Not Measured	\$6.40	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A	TBD
Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Inventory Recreation Resources (acres).	3,436	18,816	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
Assess Linear Recreation Resources (miles).	37	139	50	50	50	0	50
Assess Nationally Designated Rivers and Trails (number).	55	55	8	8	8	0	8
Prepare Recreation Activity Plans (number).	5	3	3	3	3	0	3
Prepare Wilderness/WSR/NSHT/Cultural Activity Plans (number).	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
Process Commercial and Group Special Recreation Permits (number).	167	150	200	200	200	0	200
Issue and Manage Recreation Use Permits (number).	23,302	25,400	23,000	23,000	23,000	0	23,000
Process and Manage Non Commercial Special Recreation Permits (number).	100	7,800	100	100	100	0	100
Construct/Maintain Recreation Sites (number).	33	43	32	32	36	+4	30
Construct/Maintain Trails (miles).	102	104	113	113	200	+87	105
Evaluate Recreation Areas (acres).	4,522	10,063	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	8,000
Evaluate Designated Rivers and Trails (miles).	135	139	135	135	135	0	135

O&C RECREATION MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Recreation							
End Outcome Goal: Improve access to appropriate recreation opportunities on DOI managed or partnered lands and waters.							
End Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Monitor Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas (acres).	5,867	5,867	100	100	100	0	100
Evaluate Linear Recreation Management Objectives (miles).	12	12	15	15	15	0	15
Inspect Commercial Special Recreation Permits for Compliance (number).	168	161	150	150	150	0	150

O&C SOIL, WATER & AIR MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection							
End Outcome Goal: Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that are DOI managed or influenced in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allotment and use of water.							
End Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Water Quality - Percent of surface waters managed by DOI that meet State (EPA approved) water quality standards (SP: PEM.1.008)	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	Establish Initial Target	Establish Initial Target	Initial Target +5.0%	+4.0%	+10.0%
Intermediate Outcome Goal 1: Restore and maintain proper function to watersheds and landscapes.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Water Quality Restoration - Number/percent of watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards with water quality improvement prescriptions implemented on BLM lands (PART)	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	Establish Initial Target	3%	3%	3%	2%
Contaminated Site Remediation - Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on DOI managed land (SP: PIM.1.01.010)	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	10% (270 / 2,700)	10% (270 / 2,700)	10% (270 / 2,700)	(+10/0)	10% (280 / 2,700)
Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2004 : 2005)	2009 Long Term Target

O&C SOIL, WATER & AIR MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection							
End Outcome Goal: Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that are DOI managed or influenced in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allotment and use of water.							
End Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Approve Cadastral Survey. (miles)	40	0	200	0%	0	0	0
Inventory water resources (number).	819	859	818	600	600	0	300
Complete watershed assessments (acres).	104,152	207,555	200,000	200,000	350,000	+150,000	200,000
Process water rights actions (number).	3	5	5	5	5	+1	5
Monitor air resources/climatic conditions (number).	20	15	15	25	25	0	25
Monitor water resources (number).	237	415	212	212	212	0	212

O&C WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection							
End Outcome Goal: Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that are DOI managed or influenced in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allotment and use of water.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Wetland areas - Percent of acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans (SP: PEM.1.001)	Establish Baseline	98% 12,560,354 / 12,817,227	98% 12,564,000 / 12,813,650	98% 12,561,800 / 12,813,650	98% 12,564,000 / 12,813,650	0	98% 12,561,800 / 12,813,650
Riparian areas - Percent of stream-miles achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans (SP: PEM.1.002)	Establish Baseline	90% 126,821/ 140,096	91% 124,900/ 136,725		91% 124,900/ 136,725	0	91% 125,900/ 136,725
End Outcome Goal: Sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allotment and use of water.							
Intermediate Outcome Goal 1: Create habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target

O&C WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection							
End Outcome Goal: Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that are DOI managed or influenced in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allotment and use of water.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Habitat Restoration - Number of acres restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions to support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives (SP: PIM.2.01.001)	Not Measured	158,500	19,000	9,000	10,000	+1000	40,000
Habitat Restoration - Number of stream/shoreline miles restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions to support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives (SP: PIM.2.01.002)	Not Measured	801	1,300	1,300	1,311	+11	1,311
Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Inventory Lake and Wetland Areas (acres).	0	300	300	0	0	0	300
Streams/Riparian Areas Inventory (Miles)	80	125	300	300	300	0	300
Inventory Wildlife/Plant Habitat (acres).	76,331	82,881	150,000	83,000	83,000	0	83,000
Prepare T&E Species Recovery Plans (number).	0	2	1	1	1	0	1
Implement Species Recovery/Conservation Actions (number).	57	48	25	25	25	0	25
Lake and Wetland Habitat Monitored (Acres)	100	100	50	50	50	0	50
Streams/Riparian Habitat Monitored (Miles)	111	34	80	80	80	0	80
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (acres).	189,666	185,986	140,000	140,000	140,000	0	140,000
Monitor Species Populations (number).	1,086	709	940	900	900	0	900

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2004 Actual Amount	2005 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2006 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2005 Amount
\$(000)	1,137	5,086	+28	+1,500	6,614	+1,528
FTE	11	23	0	+9	32	+9

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2006 budget request for the Resource Management Planning program is \$6,614,000 and 32 FTE.

The BLM's land use plans provide land use allocations and management direction for every land and resource-based action on BLM-managed lands in western Oregon. The primary focus in 2006 will be to continue revision of the six western Oregon Resource Management Plans (RMPs) initiated in 2005. Efforts will continue in 2006 to maintain existing plans and to support inventories by incorporating available information from ongoing activities and projects, such as habitat enhancement, timber sales, environmental analyses, and public input. Based on these efforts, adjustments to land use allocations and management direction will be made through plan amendments to respond to new issues, problems, or opportunities. Program accomplishments in 2006 will include the following:

- Planning activities necessary to revise all six of the existing RMPs in western Oregon. These planning actions were initiated in FY 2005 in response to a settlement agreement, signed August 2003, in response to litigation brought by the American Forest Resource Council (AFRC) et. al.
- Maintain the viability of the existing plans by monitoring, incorporating new information, approving plans through annual summaries, and integrating amendments when required.

The Resource Management Planning program supports the Resource Use mission goal from the Department's Strategic Plan by enabling the BLM to manage forest resource use to enhance public benefits, promote responsible use and ensure optimal value. This program also supports both the Resource Protection and the Recreation mission goals.

2004 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The 2004 program focused on plan implementation, monitoring, evaluation, amendments and plan maintenance of six RMPs, one for each BLM District in western Oregon. Implementation of these plans includes the design of numerous project-level activity plans. Approximately 175 environmental assessments, 230 "categorical exclusions," 40 "determinations of no affect" statements, and 3 project-level environmental impact statements were completed.

Inter-governmental coordination at all levels occurred through information sharing, partnerships, and cooperative planning, where feasible. Plan implementation, monitoring, and maintenance were reported to the public through published annual program summaries or planning update reports.

Collaborative partnerships and enhanced communication with the public and other Federal, tribal, State and local governments were maintained with electronic and paper posting of planning documents, NEPA document registers, electronic posting of regional geographic information system data bases for approved plans, and sharing of long term planning schedules.

In 2004, major accomplishments in the resource management planning in western Oregon included:

- Completion of six plan evaluations.
- Completion of one pre-plan for the concurrent revision of the six RMPs in Oregon.
- Signing of Cooperating Agency Memorandum of Understanding with the 16 Counties within western Oregon
- Completion of the following documents for public review as part of ongoing activity level planning: Timbered Rock Fire Salvage and Elk Creek Watershed Final EIS and Record of Decision (ROD); Rogue National Wild and Scenic River: Hellgate Recreation Area Proposed Recreation Area Management Plan ROD; and the Upper Siuslaw Late-Successional Reserve Restoration Plan/Final EIS and ROD.
- Completion of the following document for public review as part of ongoing RMP amendments processes: Kelsey-Whisky Creek Landscape Management Plan RODs.
- Collaborative partnerships and enhanced communication with the public and other Federal, tribal, State and local governments will be maintained, as in 2003, with emphasis on data sharing based on approved plans and plan implementation.
- Annual summaries will be prepared and published to document progress in annual and cumulative plan implementation. Public outreach and information posting will include evidence of plan maintenance and monitoring, any approved RMP amendments and

opportunities for public or interagency involvement in ongoing resource assessments or analyses.

- Staff assisted in the completion of three Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements and RODs in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service for public review. These projects were regional in scope and amended multiple plans. These projects were: The Final SEIS To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines and related ROD; Final EIS for Clarification of the Language in the 1994 Record of Decision for the Northwest Forest Plan (Proposal to Amend Wording About the Aquatic Conservation Strategy) and ROD; and, Final EIS for Management of Port-Orford Cedar in Southwest Oregon and ROD. Funding for these projects is from the benefiting activities.
- Completed six annual program summaries which report critical plan implementation progress to the public, intergovernmental units, and special interest groups were prepared.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2005 significant planned accomplishments will include the following:

- NEPA compliance will continue with the same number of environmental assessments, categorical exclusions and determinations of NEPA adequacy as in 2004. In addition, the BLM will support interagency coordination and review of NEPA documents.
- Six annual program summaries which report critical plan implementation progress to the public, intergovernmental units, and special interest groups will be prepared.
- Initiation of the scoping process of the Western Oregon Plan Revisions by identification and solicitation of potential project cooperators, development of timelines for ESA consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (National Marine Fisheries Service) in cooperation with those agencies. In addition, data preparation and analysis, synthesis of new science information and monitoring data, and preparation of the Analysis of the Management Situation will be significant workloads.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2006 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	6,614	+1,500
FTE	32	+9

The 2006 budget request for the Resource Management Planning program is \$6,614,000 and 32 FTE, a program change of +\$1,500,000 and +9 FTE from the 2005 enacted level.

Resource Management Plans (+ \$1,500,000) – The \$1.5 million increase in 2006 will be used to support increased accomplishments related to revision of the six RMPs covering the Oregon and California Grant lands in western Oregon. RMPs generally take a minimum of four years to complete. These planning actions were initiated in FY 2005 in response to a settlement agreement, signed August 2003, in response to litigation brought by the American Forest Resource Council (AFRC) et al.

Specifically, the additional \$1.5 million will be used to conclude the formal public scoping process, complete Land Use Plan Scoping Report(s), data preparation and analysis, synthesis of new science information and monitoring data, and publication of the Analysis of the Management Situation. The Draft EIS will be published for public and interagency review in 2007 and the Final EIS and Records of Decision would be completed in 2008 following resolution of protests and any State concerns.

Outreach efforts to cooperators, tribal governments, State and local governments, interest groups, and the general public has been critical and will continue given the high level of public interest and controversy related to forest management within the Northwest Forest Plan region. Completion of scoping reports and Analysis of the Management Situation are formal requirements that will be completed in 2006. The principles of e-planning and use of a project internet site are anticipated to greatly enhance public participation and the availability of planning materials and documents.

The six RMPs in western Oregon were completed in 1995 and formally evaluated in the first half of 2003, after eight years of implementation. During these evaluations new information and changed circumstances were identified indicating the need for plan revisions. In addition to the Settlement Agreement these include:

- The need to explicitly address wildland urban interface fire and fuels issues to accommodate broader implementation of the National Fire Plan.
- Opportunities to enhance project implementation as part of the President's Healthy Forest Initiative.
- The RMPs and some tiered analyses have been increasingly vulnerable to appeals and litigation. Regional supplemental analyses are addressing many of these concerns, however; direction and allocations specific to BLM-managed resources and programs are potentially vulnerable as the supporting NEPA analysis, adequacy and detail of the underlying resource data and the analyses ages.
- Variations in the level of project implementation in some programs indicate the potential for cumulative effects different from those analyzed in the existing RMPs.
- The potential to address new energy development technologies and alternative energy resource development, especially wind and biomass opportunities.
- The need to address cumulative effects of changing private forest land management, including shorter rotations, closure of access roads and new harvest system technology.

O&C RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Serve Communities							
End Outcome Goal: Protect Lives, Resources, and Property.							
Intermediate Outcome Goal 2: Improve public safety and security and protect public resources from damage.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Management Plans: Percent of areas under DOI management or influence covered by current resource management plans based on land use plan evaluations. (SP: Bureau Goal)	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	Establish Initial Target	Initial Target +2.5%	+2.5%	+20.0%
Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Plan for Interdisciplinary Activities (number)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evaluate Land Use Plans (number).	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Complete Preparation Plan for Land Use Planning Activities (number).	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Complete Land Use Plan Scoping Report/Planning Criteria (number)	0	0	1	0	1	+1	0
Prepare Proposed Land Use Plan and Final EIS (number).	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Resolve Land Use Plan Protests and Prepare ROD (number).	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Prepare Draft EIS Level Land Use Plan Amendment (number).	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prepare Final EIS Level Land Use Plan and ROD (number).	0	16	1	0	1	+1	0
Prepare EA Level Land Use Plan Amendment and Decision Record (number).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Activity: Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems

ACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2004 Actual Amount	2005 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2006 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2005 Amount
\$(000)	2,175	2,151	+22	0	2,173	+22
FTE	13	13	0	0	13	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This program provides infrastructure support for information systems in Western Oregon. Work is in conformance with, and in support of, the Bureau Enterprise Architecture. Resource data is made available to specialists in their day-to-day activities which in turn, encourages and supports development of data standards and data stewardship as well as enabling implementation of the 4C's concept. Included is the development and deployment of basic, cross-cutting datasets. Also included is the development and implementation of hardware and software infrastructures necessary to deliver information to the user's desktop. Integral to this function is the examination and evaluation of emerging technologies and their role in resource management (such as mobile Geographical Information System (GIS) and internet mapping services).

Program Overview

The 2006 budget request for the Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems program is \$2,173,000 and 13 FTE.

In FY06 several activities will need to be accomplished to support the mission of the BLM in Western Oregon. These include:

- Western Oregon Plan Revision.
- Data re-design for transition to the ArcGIS geodatabase model.
- Continued implementation of the National Fire Plan.
- Installation of infrastructure to implement eGIS.
- Increased collaboration with external parties via the web (eGov, ePlanning).

Each of these activities is dependent on an efficient and reliable information infrastructure (hardware, software, data, and applications). Without continued development and support of this infrastructure these activities will have difficulty succeeding.

2004 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2004, the major accomplishments in the Western Oregon Information and Resource Data System program included:

- The conversion to ArcGIS hardware and software infrastructure has been completed. This forms the base that all other activities (data development, applications development) can build upon. Without this base, none of the other activities would be able to achieve their goals.
- Much of the base data has been built into corporate layers.
- Hosting of the interagency Hydrography Framework Clearinghouse was completed. This Clearinghouse serves as the corporate repository for GIS hydrography data for the BLM, USFS, and the states of Oregon and Washington.
- We hosted the national Geospatial Metadata Clearinghouse (www.or.blm.gov/metaweb). This enables both internal and external customers to search for datasets that already exist.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2005, the major accomplishments will include:

- Continue implementation of the eGIS architecture to centralize management of data, software and applications
- Continue redesign of data. The successful completion of this activity will enable users to easily access data at their desktops to answer a variety of resource management questions.
- Continue support for the development of Clearinghouse edit training and tools, as well as the development of a User's Guide, and clarification of roles and responsibilities for this co-managed dataset.
- Develop a standard GIS transportation layer in partnership with the USFS and State of Oregon. This will make a common data set available to all GIS users (Federal, State, County, Tribal and private) in Oregon and Washington

JUSTIFICATION OF 2006 PROGRAM CHANGES**2006 PROGRAM CHANGES**

	2006 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	2,173	0
FTE	13	0

The 2006 budget request for the Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems program is \$2,173,000 and 13 FTE, the same as the 2005 funding level.

Activity: Jobs-in-the-Woods

ACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2004 Actual Amount	2005 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2006 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2005 Amount
\$(000)	5,737	5,661	0	-5,661	0	-5,661
FTE	14	11	0	-8	3	-8

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Jobs-in-the-Woods (JITW) program was established in 1995 as a temporary program through the Northwest Economic Adjustment initiative which was designed to help workers, businesses, Tribes, and communities in Washington, Oregon, and northern California affected by reductions in Federal timber harvests. The types of work done with Jobs-in-the-Woods funding is now also being accomplished through the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*. Title II of this act has infused approximately \$7.0 million per year for restoration work within Oregon.

This program supports the Resource Protection mission goal from the Department's Strategic Plan by improving the health of watersheds and landscapes on BLM-managed lands in western Oregon and northern California. Key intermediate outcome measures of performance include increasing the area targeted for restoration where treatments are completed to achieve desired condition (see the performance summary at the end of this activity discussion).

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In 2006, the JITW program is proposed for elimination. Many of the projects previously accomplished with JITW funding are now being done through Title II of the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. Title II and Title III of this act have resulted in additional local jobs for woods workers displaced through the reduction in the Federal timber program starting in 1995.



In-stream placement of boulders for fish habitat enhancement, Coos Bay District.

2004 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2004, the major accomplishments in the Jobs-in-the-Woods program included the following:

- 478 acres of forest and woodland restoration.
- 13 miles of riparian area treatment.
- 225 acres of weed treatment.
- 53 miles road maintenance
- 22 projects (primarily in-stream structures and culvert replacements) to improve anadromous fish passage, and aquatic habitat.
- 15 miles of trail maintenance.

BLM districts have worked with watershed councils, Counties and local contractors to accomplish on-the-ground watershed restoration projects and complete needed infrastructure maintenance. Establishing and maintaining partnerships within rural communities was essential to the success of these projects.

The BLM in Klamath Falls, Oregon, has relied in the past, on a partnership with Rehabilitation, Employment and Community Housing (REACH), a local non-profit organization that trains employees to either find permanent employment or start their own businesses. BLM has used REACH trainees funded by the JITW program on projects that restore ecosystem function by removing invasive juniper from range and forested lands, to improve watershed condition and wildlife habitat.

In FY 2004, the BLM in Klamath Falls funded the juniper treatments through the JITW Program and accomplished the project with the Gerber Stew Stewardship Contract. This project alone will treat 200 acres of western juniper that has encroached upon the sagebrush steppe and into ponderosa pine stands. Some JITW funding was used to collect sagebrush seed to provide a source for restoration projects to restore sage grouse and sagebrush steppe habitat

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2005, BLM will re-focus the JITW projects from a strong emphasis on water related restoration to upland vegetative treatments including the following:

- 6 MMBF of commercial thinning volume in Late Successional Reserves (LSR) (restore forest and woodlands through sales)

- 2,000 acres of pre-commercial thinning in LSRs (forest and woodland development)
- 500 acres of invasive juniper removal -Gerber Stew Stewardship contract (apply shrub/grass vegetation treatments)
- 20 miles of road maintenance

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, and the American Forest Resource Council (AFRC) and the Association of Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) Counties have agreed to settle a long-standing lawsuit AFRC et al v. Clarke. One of the terms of the settlement agreement is to offer commercial products from within the LSRs. To meet these terms, the BLM has reoriented a portion of the JITW funding for 2005 from watershed restoration type projects to forest restoration projects.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

2006 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2006 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	0	-5,661
FTE	3	-8

The 2006 budget request for Jobs-in-the-Woods is \$0 and 3 FTE, a decrease of -\$5,661,000 and -8 FTE from the 2005 funding level.

The 2006 Budget proposes to shift JITW funding permanently to the O&C resource management programs to address higher priorities including increasing timber production and forest health treatments and meeting the terms of the settlement agreement, described above and in the Forest Management section. In addition, the requested increase in Other Forest Resources will partially offset the impact of the JITW reduction by supporting additional habitat restoration work. As noted previously, the types of projects currently funded through the JITW program are also funded through the Secure Rural Schools funds.

O&C JOBS-IN-THE-WOODS PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection							
End Outcome Goal: Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that are DOI managed or influenced in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allotment and use of water.							
Intermediate Outcome Goal 1: Restore and maintain proper function to watersheds and landscapes.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Wetland areas - Percent of acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans (SP: PEM.1.001)	Establish Baseline	98% 12,560,354 / 12,817,227	98% 12,564,000 / 12,813,650	98% 12,561,800 / 12,813,650	98% 12,564,000 / 12,813,650	0	98% 12,561,800 / 12,813,650
Riparian areas - Percent of stream-miles achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans (SP: PEM.1.002)	Establish Baseline	90% 126,821/ 140,096	91% 124,900/ 136,725	91% 124,900/ 136,725	91% 124,900/ 136,725	0	91% 125,900/ 136,725
DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Use							
End Outcome Goal: Manage resources to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use and ensure optimal value – forest products.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Forestland/Woodland Condition - Percent of permitted acres maintained at appropriate land conditions and water quality standards (SP: UEM.4.003) (O&C lands only)	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	100%	100%	100%	0	100%
Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Planned: Budget Justification	2005 Planned: Revised Final	2006 Planned	Change in Performance (2005 : 2006)	2009 Long Term Target
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Sales (acres).	150	0	4,300	6,561	0	-6,561	0
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Development (acres).	137	478	0	2,000	0	-2,000	0
Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments (miles).	9	13	20	0	0	0	0
Construct/Maintain Trails (Miles)	17	15	0	0	0	0	0
Construct Lake/Stream Projects (number).	29	22	0	0	0	0	0
Maintain Lake/Stream Projects (number).	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
Shrub, Grassland Vegetation Treatments Applied (acres).	100	0	500	500	0	-500	0
Road Construction /Maintenance (miles).	101	53	20	20	0	-20	0

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